CAROLINA FARMER

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VOTING RECORDS ON RURAL ELECTRIC ISSUES

Presidential Candidates

Lyndon B. Johnson		Barry Goldwater	
Number of Votes	60	Number of Votes	44
Number Favorable	49	Number Favorable	3
Number Unfavorable	7	Number Unfavorable	35
Not Voting	4	Not Voting	6
Percentage Favorable	87	Percentage Favorable	9

Vice Presidential Candidates

Hubert H. Humphrey		William Miller	
Number of Votes	56	Number of Votes	51
Number Favorable	51	Number Favorable	6
Number Unfavorable	2	Number Unfavorable	42
Not Voting	3	Not Voting	3
Percentage Favorable	96	Percentage Favorable	13

SEE PAGE 8→

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CAROLINA FARMER

19 October, 1964 No. 10

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TARHEEL ELECTRIC
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ER—If you place rural electrifica- high on your priority list of elec- issues—and we hope you do— voting records on the cover of issue are must reading for you. r background information on the nal candidates, as well as can- es for Congress and for Gover- Lieutenant Governor and the ral Assembly, can be found ng on page 8. Be sure to vote mber 3.

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THE KITCHEN CORNER
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AROUND THE HOUSE
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'ARHEEL RURAL LINES
By J. C. Brown Jr.

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THE FRONT PORCH *by Dick Pence*

The Nature of Freedom

"Freedom," said Barry Goldwater in Raleigh, "is the watchword of my campaign."

Because the word "freedom" is playing such an important role in this election, it is important that every American stop and take a long look to discover exactly what freedom is, how it is derived and —most important of all—how it is protected.

I've spent the last several weeks devouring books about Sen. Goldwater — books that adore him, books that ridicule him, books by him, books that attempt to take an honest look at him and what he believes. One conclusion I've reached as a result is that when Barry Goldwater talks about "freedom," he's not discussing the same "freedom" that many of us usually think about.

Sen. William Fulbright of Arkansas recently discussed Goldwater and the meaning of freedom in a Senate speech. "Freedom," he said, "has many dimensions but Sen. Goldwater knows only one. Fearing above all things the power of federal authority, he has come to regard freedom from federal restraint as freedom in the fullest sense, and more, as a spiritual condition so sublime as to warrant the sacrifice of other human needs."

Freedom, as Fulbright pointed out, "does require definite enforcable limits on the power of government, but it requires much more. It requires limits on all the groups and institutions and individuals whose unrestricted activities infringe on the right of an individual to pursue his own life objectives in his own way. . . . All of these (groups and institutions and individuals), as well as government, are capable of infringing on the freedom of the individual when their power is left unchecked."

The one instrument available to all the people for checking this power and protecting freedom is government.

There never was and never will be such a thing as perfect freedom from restraint because no one freedom can be protected except at the price of accepting some restriction on another form of freedom.

"The problem of democratic government, therefore," said Fulbright, "is not to choose between freedom and restraint, which is easy, but to choose between degrees of freedom and restraint in different areas of our lives, which is not easy."

Freedom from restraint is not the sum total of freedom. We in America have more important positive freedoms: the freedom to have a good education and the opportunity to find a good job; the freedom to pursue our own interests and abilities; the freedom to speak the things we feel; and—yes—even the freedom to despise our government.

"The task of a democratic government," pointed out Fulbright, "is to help its citizens to be free in the fullest sense, not merely to provide protections against government itself."

It's clear that Goldwater's concept is that government is the enemy of the people. It's to be mistrusted, despised and circumvented—no matter what the cost in poverty, blight and social injustice.

Yet, ironically, without the federal government, Goldwater's home state of Arizona would be wasteland and his home city of Phoenix a struggling town. For there would be no dams conserving life-giving water which turns the desert into productive soil and provides electricity.

And where would the American farmer be today without the national government? These are the words of John F. Kennedy:

(Continued on page 31)

Goldwater and Federal Power

On a sparkling July morning in Washington, D. C., the Senate Interior Committee gave its approval to a bill known as the Central Arizona Project, a $1.1 billion Federal reclamation, irrigation and power generation plan for the Colorado River. On that same day a co-sponsor of the bill was on the west coast setting forth his philosophy of individual self-reliance and a reduction in activities of the Federal government.

The co-sponsor was Sen. Barry Goldwater, the Republican presidential nominee. His stand, it would appear, is inconsistent. But if that is contradictory, consider this additional fact:

In June of 1963, a few weeks after he introduced the bill to authorize the Central Arizona Project, Goldwater said publicly that the Federal government should sell the Tennessee Valley Authority to private concerns. He has also said TVA is socialistic.

The performance led Carl Elliott, a Congressman from Alabama, to remark, "Apparently (Goldwater's) position is that if you spend $1.7-billion for a public power project to serve seven Southern states, that is socialism. But the spending of $1.1-billion for the same purpose in one state is enlightened conservatism—if that state just happens to be Senator Goldwater's."

Goldwater says, however, that CAP is not a public works project, "it will pay back at least 85 percent of the money invested in it by the Federal government. . . ." He also said the two projects "are not at all related."

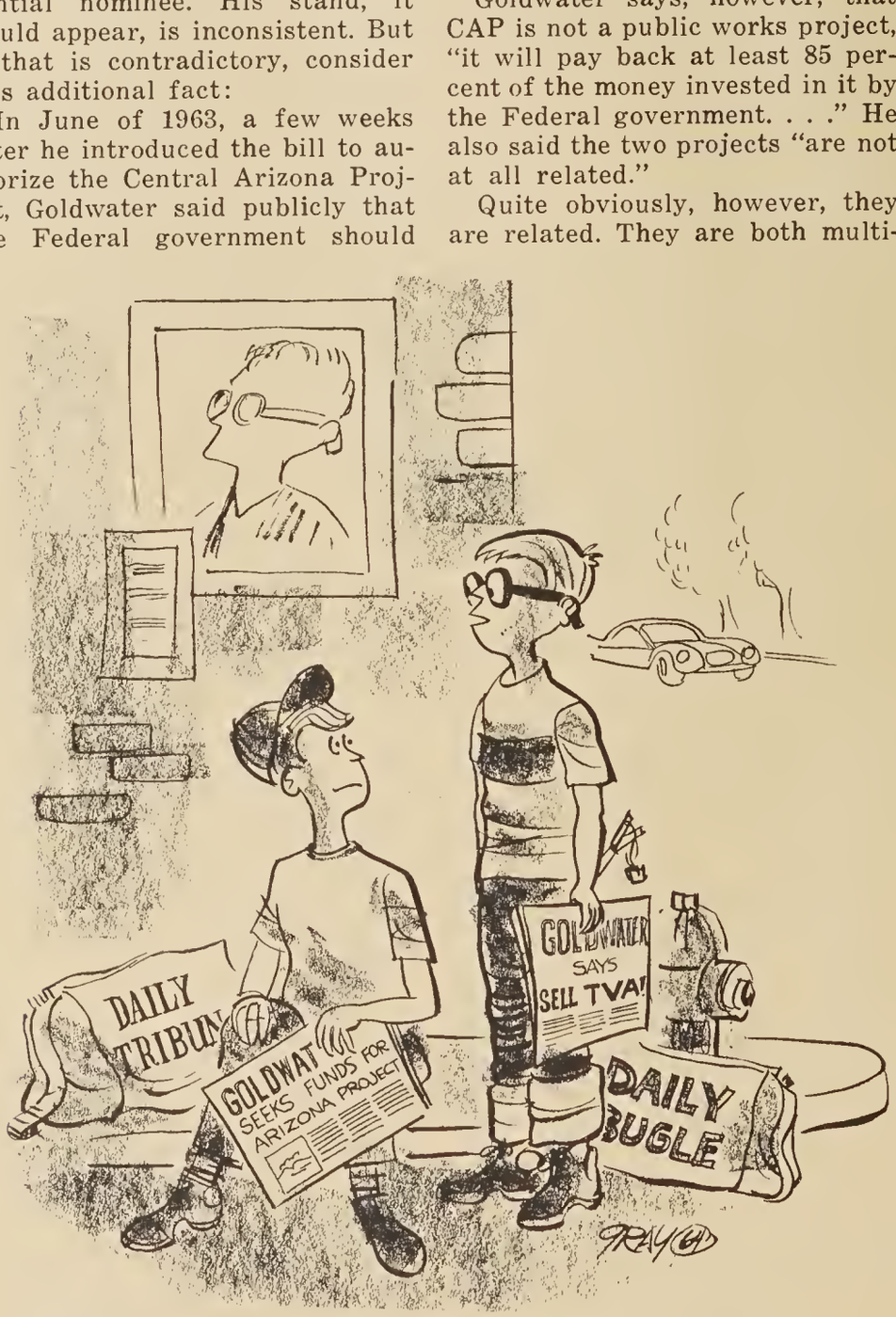
Quite obviously, however, they are related. They are both multi-purpose projects. Irrigation, clamation and power genera are the major functions of and of the CAP plan.

But the thing they have mo common is that, for the most the selling of wholesale electr is the key to their repaymen the Federal Treasury. This is case with all multi-purpose ects.

TVA has proved beyond a d that it is a boon to the eco of the entire region and a stick for the cost of p throughout the nation. We feel that CAP is a worthy pr and should be authorized.

However, it is rather str that Sen. Goldwater can in conscience support CAP square it with statements he made, such as, "Federal p (is) discriminatory, illogical entirely foreign to the basic cept of our free-enterprise tem."

Sen. Goldwater may not di it much, but it's that same Fe power—through the Salt Project near Phoenix—whic erates his electric flagpole ham radio rig, and the other gets in his home, at rates 1 cent below what they would been without the project's struction.



"Maybe inconsistency in the pusuit of votes is no vice, either."

How's That?

Arizona's Barry Goldwate a few words to say on agric during his stop in Raleig month. He lambasted Bob and Harold Cooley for sayin Goldwater would do away wi present farm programs.

"Utterly ridiculous," said "Nobody with any sense ad that."

In his book, "Conscienc Conservative," Goldwater these words:

"What has been lacking an understanding of a p that is really quite impossi to understand, but the p courage to do something al

"Doing something ab means—and there can be n vocation here—**prompt an termination of the farm program.**" (Emphasis in or

The Rich Have Socialism

The following colloquy occurred during anti-poverty legislative hearings before a House Education and Labor Sub-committee this year between Congresswoman Edith Green (D-Ore.) and Dr. Carl Madden of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce:

The Chamber, like the Farm Bureau, opposed the anti-poverty legislation.

Mrs. Green: Let me go down a list of programs which have a definite relation to poverty. The Chamber of Commerce has opposed urban renewal?

Dr. Madden: Federal urban renewal; yes, ma'am . . .

Mrs. Green: You opposed public housing?

Dr. Madden: Yes.

Mrs. Green: . . . You opposed the accelerated public power projects?

Dr. Madden: Yes.

Mrs. Green: You opposed the TVA legislation?

Dr. Madden: Yes . . .

Mrs. Green: . . . You did oppose the minimum wage law?

Dr. Madden: Yes, and we still do.

Mrs. Green: . . . You opposed bringing the migrant workers under the minimum wage?

Dr. Madden: Yes.

Mrs. Green: . . . Have you supported subsidies to airlines?

Dr. Madden: Yes . . .

Mrs. Green: And fast tax write-offs?

Dr. Madden: Yes, indeed.

Mrs. Green: I sometimes think that we really have socialism at the top of the economic ladder and we have the unlimited free enterprise system among the unemployed and among the elderly who cannot work, among the young people who are in trouble. . . . One of the greatest disappointments to me over the years is that there are two organizations in this country that have in their membership people with greater educational advantages, more opportunities, brains and know-how, and yet during the 10 years I have been in the Congress and prior to the time I came here, that from the Chamber of Commerce and the American Medical Association, I do not find constructive suggestions for helping the average person. I find just "we are against; we are against; we are against" every program that is offered to help the average person . . .

Wholesale Power and Rates

If, as has been proposed by cer-
n critics of the REA program,
e commercial power companies
re able to take away the most
ractive power loads and areas
m REA-financed rural electric
tems—and the interest on REA
ns was increased as well—the
ctric bills of the consumers
t remained on REA-borrower
es would increase sharply.

n North Carolina, for example, the power companies were to
e away all the business loads
REA borrowers and only one-
rth of their residential con-
ners, that is, those who live in
more densely populated areas,
consumers that remained on
A-financed lines would have to
29 percent more for their
tricity.

f power companies were to take
y the rural systems' business
ls and half their residential
sumers, the consumers re-
ning on REA-financed lines in
th Carolina would have to pay
ercent more for their electric
er.

nd if these already crippled
l systems, with more than half
r loads gone, were then forced to pay 5½ percent interest—as has been proposed in some circles—instead of the present 2 percent rate on outstanding REA loans, the present rural rates in North Carolina would have to be increased by a total of 97 percent.

The Federal Power Commission reports that as of January 1, 1963, the average monthly electric bill in North Carolina for an urban residential consumer using 250 kwh was $6.74. REA recently completed a study which disclosed that the average monthly bill for 250 kwh for a residential consumer on REA-financed systems in North Carolina was $7.69. If the 97 percent increase projected above were applied to this average rural bill, the leftover rural consumer in North Carolina would then be paying $15.15 a month for 250 kwh, compared with the $6.74 of the urban consumer.

•

Happy birthday to the rural telephone program. Born 15 years ago this month, it has accomplished the impossible in bringing modern communications to a large percentage of our rural homes.

FOR SALE

Seen on the back bumper of a Tennessee car: "Sell TVA???? I'd rather sell Arizona."

Con Men at Work

Reports from several western North Carolina counties indicate that con men are using the good name of the local electric co-ops to work their wily trade.

The con men usually operate in this fashion: They cut electric (or sometimes phone) lines, then—posing as representatives of the cooperative—contact their intended victims. They tell the victims their lines are in bad condition and must be replaced or service will be discontinued, then demand an exhorbitant amount of money for the replacement.

Under the policies of your electric co-op, no charge is made for replacing or repairing the lines leading to your home. The only payments you make are those for your regular power bill.

If someone posing as a co-op employee demands a repair charge from you, refuse to pay him and notify your local law enforcement officials immediately.

By J. C. Brown Jr.

TARHEEL RURAL LINES

reports on events of importanc
to rural electric co-op member

GOLDWATER SMEARS R

SENATOR BARRY GOLDWATER, candidate for president, has bac up his anti-REA voting record with a vicious smear of the program wh brought power into rural America.

Speaking at a breakfast in Raleigh on Sept. 18, Goldwater called r electrification a "Socialist program." The Senator frequently claims didn't say what he is reported as saying, but this is one he can't do It is recorded in his own voice.

★

THE CONTEXT of his remark follows: "There's a fellow here, Scott — I imagine a decent and gentlemanly fellow. But he goes Washington and meets James Patton and Clyde Ellis . . . one heads Socialist farm group in this country and the other heads just about ev other Socialist program I've ever known about."

Patton is head of Farmers Union, an organization which has ba the tobacco and other farm support programs which bring in 60 per of North Carolina's farm income. (Goldwater has been a consistent o nent of these farm programs.) Ellis is head of the National Rural Ele Cooperative Association, supported and directed by about 1,000 rural tric systems, including yours. Without his work, the power comp would have taken over REA long ago.

★

SCOTT is chairman of the National Committee of Rural American Johnson-Humphrey. (Goldwater continued his attack on Scott late same day. From the Wake County Courthouse steps he referred to S then said, "I don't know who he is," and went on blasting him for t exception to Goldwater's statements and record on farm programs.)

State chairman of Rural Americans for Johnson-Humphrey is Williams Jr. of Middlesex. Other North Carolinians who are membe the bipartisan national committee are G. D. Arndt, Raleigh; J. C. B Jr., Raleigh; W. C. Carlton, Morehead City; Thomas J. Pearsall, R Mount; G. Leslie Rucker, Tarboro; John C. Williamson, Raleigh; J L. Sutherland, Laurinburg; Fred Royster, Henderson; Carl T. H Walstonburg and D. T. Redfern, Wadesboro.

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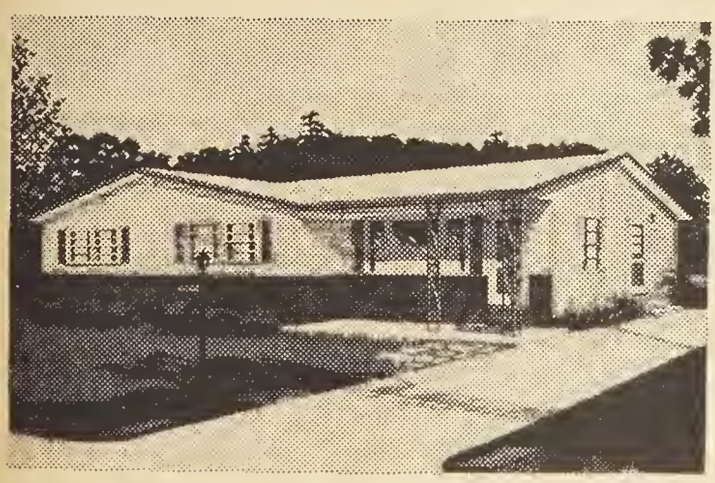

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The Nominees:

Their Views and Votes On Rural Electrification

"In most states, REA has outlived its original usefulness . . . when the local (power) companies can move in and find it profitable, then the REA should move out."

—Sen. Barry Goldwater

". . . the REA program has built a foundation of strength on which now the structure of industrial expansion can and must be put into place. In the next 25 years, the rural electric cooperative will be lighting the lamp of our nation's progress."

—President Lyndon B. Johnson

These are recorded statements of the nominees for the presidency of the United States. One advocates that an electric co-op sell out when a power company wants to take over the area. The other, who helped organize co-ops in his home area, foresees a bright future for rural electrics.

The views of President Johnson and Senator Goldwater on rural electrification, revealed in the above and many other comments they have made, are backed up by their votes. (See cover for a compilation of their voting records on rural electric issues.)

Consideration should also be given to the records of the vice-presidential candidates. Their views are also important—perhaps more important than ever before in United States history, as demonstrated by the tragedy of Nov. 22.

The comparison of President Johnson and Sen. Goldwater in their attitude toward rural electrics is striking.

President Johnson, as a young Congressman in the late 1930's, was the moving force behind the organization of rural electric co-operatives in central Texas and the authorization of nearby state and federal hydro dams to bring low-cost power to the region. Pedernales Electric Cooperative, which he helped organize, still serves his ranch at Johnson City, Texas.

This summer the President summed up his early activities with rural electrification by quipping, "You might say I was the male midwife of the REA."

In the Senate and as Majority Leader of that body, Johnson provided skilled direction to legislative programs supported by members of electric co-ops. Since becoming President, his recommended programs have been firmly in accordance with the long-held convictions of rural electric leaders. In addition, he has on many occasions used the forum available to him as the nation's leader to speak of the rural electrification program in highly favorable terms.

While in Congress, President Johnson voted 49 times "favorable" and seven times "unfavorable," according to the voting record tabulated by the nation's electric co-ops. The bulk of Jo son's seven unfavorable v was on the Atomic Energy I gram, an Act which the co-ops did not contain enough safegu for rural electrics.

But while Johnson cast se unfavorable votes in 23 year Congress, his opponent, Sen. G water, in 12 years in Congr has cast 35 unfavorable votes

Goldwater has voted only t times in accordance with the p tion of electric co-ops, twice the Colorado River Storage P ect and once this year on amendment to the tax bill.

The Arizona Senator has v down the line against loan f for REA, against TVA, agains Humphrey-Price Bill, against Hanford reactor, against basin authorizations, against redevelopment programs against public work autho tions. He voted for the give of the Hells Canyon Dam.

Goldwater's favorable vote the Colorado River Storage ect, a program which is of be to Arizona, are equally as in sistent as his co-sponsorshi the Central Arizona Project, a rigation-reclamation-power g ation plan for that state.

While Goldwater was cham ing the Central Arizona Pr he was proposing that the Te see Valley Authority be so private interests "even if we get only $1 for it." Proponer TVA charged at the time tha

nator's position was inconsis-
it at best, hypocritical at worst.
The record of the two nominees
the vice-presidency is equally
contrasting as that of the presi-
itial candidates.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey has
ed favorably 51 times on rural
ctric and related issues since
came to Congress in 1948. The
nnesotan is recorded as voting
favorably only twice during
t period.

Rep. William E. Miller has re-
ded six favorable and 42 un-
orable votes since he came to
Congress in 1950.

Humphrey's unfavorable votes
e on final passage of the
mic Energy bill and on an
ndment to the Colorado River
age Project. Most of Miller's
favorable votes were on Public
ks authorization bills.

umphrey perhaps became best
wn to members of rural elec-
s during the late 1950's when
gress passed a bill bearing his
e—the Humphrey-Price Bill—
estore the REA administra-
loan-making authority, a
t which was undercut by
ner Secretary of Agriculture
Taft Benson. The bill was
ed by President Eisenhower,
an attempt to override that
was unsuccessful.

th Johnson and Humphrey
d in support of the position
electric co-ops on that bill
e Goldwater and Miller voted
ast the stand taken by rural
rics.

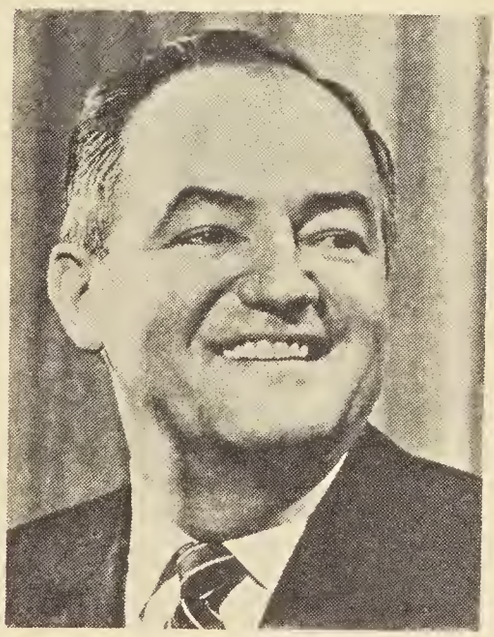
Another example of Humphrey's
ort for the rural electric pro-
was in his co-sponsorship
year of a bill to exempt rural
ric cooperatives from domina-
by the Federal Power Com-
on, a bill which is given high
ity by co-op leaders.

p. Miller is perhaps best
n in the rural electrification
for advocating in the mid-
s that five New York power
anies be allowed to develop
ater power of Niagara Falls.
championing the power com-
s' cause for several years—
oting twice to give them con-
f the power development on
alls—he voted for a compro-
o allow the New York Pow-
hority to develop the power
gara.

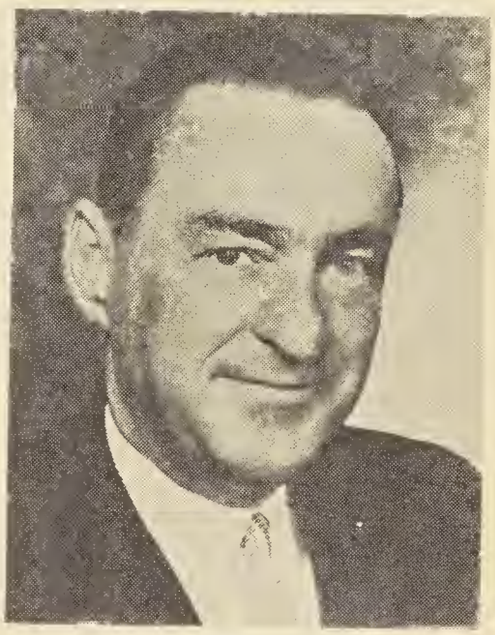
Johnson

Goldwater

See Voting Records on Cover



Humphrey



Miller

Candidates for Congress

THERE are General Election races in nine of the eleven congressional districts of North Carolina (all except the 2nd and 7th).

In order to obtain the views of the candidates, THE CAROLINA FARMER sent them a questionnaire containing the following explanations and questions:

There are at least ten bills in the House and two in the Senate to increase the REA interest rate by various formulas and in various ways. Bills such as these continue to come despite the fact that Congress has repeatedly reaffirmed low-interest loans to REA borrowers to accomplish the goal of parity of electric rates and service for people in rural areas, where electric revenues are much lower than in urban areas.

1. Would you support the continuation of low-interest REA loans?

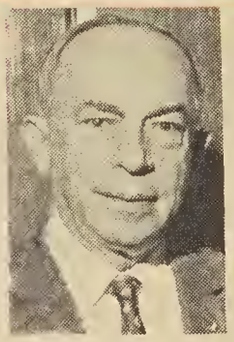
The House and Senate committee report accompanying the 1964 Agricultural Appropriations Bill contains language which severely limits the authority of the REA administrator in making loans for the purpose of generation or transmission. In effect, these restrictions give private power companies veto power over such loans. It appears to give them the opportunity to build lines in the heart of electric co-op territory, thus impairing the security of the co-op's territory.

2. Would you try to remove these unreasonable restrictions from the REA administrator?

Communities in and around rural areas served by electric cooperatvies badly need facilities to help attract industry. Unless rural areas can develop nonfarm opportunities, our electric cooperatives will be tied ever closer to the need for federal loan funds. Cooperatives have been active in promoting rural development, thus improving their growth potential.

3. Would you support rural electric cooperatives in their efforts to promote community facilities, rural area development and other programs to stimulate new job opportunities in rural areas?

DISTRICT 1



Bonner

HERBERT C. BONNER of Washington, Democratic incumbent, has one of the best voting records on rural electric and related issues of any of the North Carolina delegation. He has voted 39 times favorable to the position of your cooperative and only 11 times against for a 78 percent favorable record.

He answered the questionnaire as follows:

1. YES, if necessary for tenance and replacement.
2. YES, to a degree.
3. YES.

The Republican nominee, A. RATCLIFF of Pantego, di answer the questionnaire an no voting record.

DISTRICT 3

Henderson

DAVID HENDERSO Wallace Democratic cumbent, h top voting on rural e issues amo North Ca delegation. record is 8 cent favora the basis of 10 favorable vo of 14.

His answers:

1. YES, especially for the cooperatives and those fina unable to pay an interes closer to the cost of money borrowed by the U. S. Gover I think consideration sho given to increasing interes to those cooperatives that ford to pay higher rates fo made for purposes other th ic transmission or distr lines and essential plant ment to insure complete ar erage.

2. YES, however, I think ministrator should be ver

l in making such loans only hen a need is conclusive.

3. YES. I think loans for recreaonal facilities, even though proding jobs and tourism, should t be made.

Rock

The Republican nominee is **SHERMAN T. ROCK** of Morehead City. He has no voting record, but answered the questionnaire.

He prefaced his answers with this note: "I'm opposed to any rther extension of government mpetition with private enterise. Yet I am not naive enough suppose that REA has been all d or that it should not be conued where justification can be own under the criteria used en the agency was created. I ll firmly oppose any attempt to e this agency as a springboard r further expansion of governnt interference in private afirs."

His answers:

1. Where cooperatives still reire 2 percent interest to achieve nd financial footing, I would pport continuation of that rate. the same time, I agree with A Administrator Norman Clapp his recent statements that fincially secure cooperatives uld pay the Treasury's cost of ney. **(EDITOR'S NOTE:** Mr. pp has not said that some coeratives **should** pay a higher inest rate, only that his agency making a study to see if it uld be possible for some to pay igher rate.)

. I oppose anything "unreasone." I favor sufficient scrutiny G&T plans to assure the co-op tomer the lowest possible rates. so oppose any legislation which the effect of depriving any a of adequate electric power, ardless of whether it comes m a private source or an REA perative.

. I favor all sound efforts to rove the economy and create jobs in rural areas. I support tion 5 loans to help farmers nce load-building equipment. vever, for once I agree with News and Observer that such is for textile plants, competitive with private business, go "too far afield."

★ ★ ★ ★

See Voting Records On Next Page

★ ★ ★ ★

DISTRICT 4

Cooley

HAROLD D. COOLEY of Nashville, present Congressman from the 4th District, has a voting record on rural electric and related issues that is 83 percent favorable. He answered the questionnaire as follows:

"I think that my vigorous and consistent support of REA is well known to all those who have worked so long and so hard to turn on the lights in Rural America. The original RE Act was handled by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, of which the late Hon. Sam Rayburn then was Chairman. Jurisdiction over REA legislation was transferred in 1944 to the House Committee on Agriculture. I have been a Member of the Committee on Agriculture during all of these 20 years, and I have served as Chairman 11 of these years, since this Committee was vested with the REA responsibility.

"In all of my service in the Congress, I have experienced no greater satisfaction and pride than to have had a part, as a Member and Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, in the great accomplishment of REA in behalf of the people on our farms who feed and clothe us.

"I participated in the enactment of the original RE Act and have voted for every REA bill from that time until the present time. I have favored low interest rates for REA, and I am certain that I will continue to favor low interest rates for REA in the future. I do not favor unreasonable restrictions upon the authority of the Administrator of REA in making loans for generation and transmission. Certainly I am not in favor of legislation 'upon an appropriation bill.' "

JAMES C. GARDNER, Rocky Mount, the Republican candidate, has no voting record, did not respond to the questionnaire.

DISTRICT 5

RALPH J. SCOTT, Danbury, is the Democratic incumbent. He has a voting record of 45 percent on rural electric and related issues. He answered all three questions with a simple **"YES."** (No photo available.)

W. A. (NAB) ARMFIELD, Winston-Salem, has no voting record, did not respond to the questionnaire. He is a Republican.

DISTRICT 6

Kornegay

HORACE R. KORNEGAY, Greensboro, the present Democratic congressman from the 6th District, has a voting record of 36 percent favorable on rural electric and related issues. He has voted five times favorable and nine times unfavorable. He did not respond to the questionnaire.

Green

WALTER G. GREEN, Burlington, the Republican nominee, has no voting record, did not respond to the questionnaire. **(EDITOR'S NOTE:** Green was also a candidate in 1962, and at that time responded negatively to a similar CAROLINA FARMER questionnaire. In addition, he wrote, "I am acutely aware of the value and comfort of electricity on farms and in rural homes. However, I do now feel that the federal government owes every man a supply of electricity. In general, I consider that rural electrification falls outside constitutional obligations and that these

(Continued on next page)

CONGRESS—from page 11

problems should be handled otherwise.")

DISTRICT 8

DR. W. D. (BILL) JAMES, Hamlet, the Democratic nominee, was a member of the 1963 Senate. In the two issues affecting your co-op that came to a vote then, James voted once favorably to the position of your co-operative and voted once unfavorably. He did not respond to the questionnaire.

Jonas

CHARLES RAPER JONAS, Lincolnton, the Republican incumbent, has a voting record in Congress of 10 percent favorable. He has voted 38 times against the position of your co-operative on rural electrification and related issues and only four times in favor of its position.

He answered the questionnaire as follows:

1. I believe that in fairness to all taxpayers the loans should carry an interest rate not less than it costs the federal government to borrow money.

2. I do not concur in your view that the language in question places any unreasonable restrictions upon the REA administrator and remind you that the report was written by one of REA's strongest supporters in Congress.

3. I will support all efforts to promote rural development and the stimulation of job opportunities in rural areas. **(EDITOR'S NOTE:** In 1960 Jonas voted twice against the Area Redevelopment Act, which was supported by the nation's electric cooperatives as a means of providing job opportunities in rural areas.)

DISTRICT 9

ROBERT M. (BOB) DAVIS, Salisbury, is the Democratic nominee. He has no voting record and did not respond to the questionnaire.

JAMES T. BROYHILL, Lenoir, is the Republican incumbent. He has voted twice on rural electric and related issues—once in favor of your co-op's position and once against for a 50 percent record. He did not respond to the que tionnaire.

DISTRICT 10

Whitener

BASIL WHITENE Gastonia, is t Democratic i cumbent. He h a voting reco of 64 percent fa orable on rur electric and lated issues, wi 18 favorab votes and 10 u favorable.

He answered the questionna with this letter:

"During my service in the C gress, I have always support reasonable REA legislation whi I have felt was in the public terest. "I assure you I will c tinue to examine all measures fecting the Rural Electrificati Administration very careful Needless to say, I will contin to support those worthwhile R programs which I feel to be in public interest.

"Since coming to Congress have followed the policy of completing questionnaires c

(Continued on page 33)

VOTING RECORDS OF OPPOSED REPRESENTATIVES (Votes in color considered favorable to rural electric co-ops) KEY: Y = Yes; N = No; P = Paired for; X = Paired against; O = Not voting	Bonner	Broyhill	Cooley	Henderson	Jonas	Kornegay	Scott	Taylor
1. To add $10 million in REA loan funds for 1944	N		Y					
2. To restore $25 million in REA loan funds for 1948 which were cut in committee	Y		Y					
3. To increase REA loan funds for 1948 by $25 million	Y		Y					
4. To appropriate an additional $300 million in REA loan funds for 1948	Y		O					
5. To appropriate an additional $100 million in REA loan funds for 1948	Y		Y					
6. To appropriate an additional $450,000 for REA's administrative expenses, 1948	Y		Y					
7. To pass the bill setting up rural telephone program	Y		Y					
8. To kill appropriation for transmission lines from Kerr Dam to co-ops	N		Y					
9. To return Interior Appropriations Bill to committee to increase spending	Y		O		N			
10. To reject bill to give Niagara water power to commercial power companies	Y		O		N			
11. To pass the Niagara bill	Y		O		Y			
12. Amendment (Atomic Energy Act, 1954) permitting patent owners to deny use to others	N		N		Y			
13. To reject 1954 Atomic Energy Act, excluding co-ops from participation	Y		Y		N			
14. Atomic Energy Act of 1954 without amendments protecting public interest	N		N		Y			

(Continued on next page)

VOTING RECORDS OF OPPOSED REPRESENTATIVES

(Votes in color considered favorable to rural electric co-ops)

KEY: Y = Yes; N = No; P = Paired for; X = Paired against; O = Not voting

	Bonner	Broyhill	Cooley	Henderson	Jonas	Kornegay	Scott	Taylor	Whitener
. For at least 2 hours debate on Frying Pan-Arkansas federal power project	N		N		N				
. To accept Senate-House report on Public Works Appropriations	**Y**		**Y**		N				
. To kill bill directing AEC to speed atomic energy program	**N**		**N**		Y				
. To return to committee (reject) above bill	**N**		**N**		Y				
. To consider Kerr Bill preventing raise in power rates to southwest co-ops	**Y**		**Y**		N				
. Passage of Kerr Bill	**Y**		**Y**		N				
. Investigation of federal money policy (affecting REA interest rate)	**Y**		X		N		N		**Y**
. To permit State of New York to develop Niagara power	**Y**		**Y**		**Y**		**Y**		**Y**
. Amendment to prevent federal construction of two atomic power reactors	**N**		**N**		Y		**N**		**N**
. To amend AEC bill in 1957 to make it unfavorable to co-ops and public bodies	**N**		**N**		Y		**N**		**N**
. To add $30 million in 1958 for previously-approved power projects	N		N		N		N		N
. To send Public Works Bill for 1959 to committee for striking power projects	**N**		**N**		Y		**N**		**N**
. 1959 Public Works Bill authorizing flood control, hydro power, etc.	**Y**		**Y**		N		**Y**		**Y**
. Price-Humphrey—to restore loan-making authority to REA Administrator	**Y**		**Y**		N		**Y**		O
Override veto of Price-Humphrey	**Y**		**Y**		N		**Y**		**Y**
. To recommit TVA Self-Financing	**N**		**N**		Y		Y		**N**
TVA Self-Financing	**Y**		**Y**		N		N		**Y**
. To accept Senate amendments, TVA Self-Financing	**Y**		**Y**		N		N		**Y**
Public Works Appropriations for 1960, including resource projects	**Y**		**Y**		**Y**		**Y**		**Y**
Override veto of 1960 Public Works	**Y**		**P**		N		**Y**		**Y**
Public Works Appropriations for 1960, reduced 2½ percent from original	**Y**		O		N		**Y**		**Y**
Override veto of 2nd 1960 Public Works Appropriations	**Y**		**P**		N		**Y**		**Y**
To recommit Area Redevelopment Bill to replace text of bill to omit rural areas	**N**		**N**	**N**	Y	**N**	O	**N**	**N**
Area Redevelopment Bill	**Y**		**Y**	**Y**	N	**Y**	X	**Y**	**Y**
To accept conference report of Area Redevelopment Bill	**Y**		**Y**	N	N	N	N	**Y**	N
To table motion instructing House on generating facilities for Hanford reactor	N		N	**Y**	N	N	N	N	N
To instruct conferees not to accept amendment authorizing Hanford generating	Y		Y	**N**	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
To recommit Public Works Bill to strike funds for the Colorado River lines	**N**		**X**	**N**	Y	**N**	Y	Y	Y
Public Works Bill with funds for Colorado lines	**Y**		O	**Y**	N	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**
To accept conference report providing for one generating unit at Hanford	N		X	**Y**	N	N	N	N	N
To prohibit generation at Hanford	Y		Y	**N**	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
To disagree with Senate approval of generation at Hanford	**N**		**N**	O	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
To instruct conferees not to agree with Senate on Hanford generation	**N**		**N**	**X**	**N**	Y	Y	Y	O
To recommit Public Works Bill with instructions to delete certain projects	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Passage of Public Works Appropriations Bill	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**
To disagree with Senate authorization of Knowles Dam (Mont.)	Y	Y	Y	O	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
mber of votes	50	2	50	14	42	14	30	14	30
mber favorable	39	1	34	10	4	5	13	5	18
mber unfavorable	11	1	10	2	38	9	16	9	10
t voting	0	0	6	2	0	0	1	0	2
cent of votes favorable	78	50	77	83	10	36	45	36	64

Views and Voting Records:

Candidates for State and Local Offices

GOVERNOR

Neither of the candidates for Governor of North Carolina have a record on rural electric and related issues. In an attempt to learn more about the candidates' stands on rural electrification, THE CAROLINA FARMER and Tarheel Electric sent a questionnaire to both candidates. Judge Dan K. Moore, the Democratic candidate, responded to the questionnaire; his Republican opponent, Robert Gavin, did not. Below are listed the questions and Judge Moore's answers.

In 1963, Tarheel Electric Membership Association, its 33 member systems, and the League of Municipalities supported House Bill 426, which would have provided for the protection of both co-operative and municipal interests when towns annex co-op consumers. Commercial power companies opposed the bill, which ultimately passed the House but died in the Senate Utilities Committee.

QUESTION 1: If elected Governor of North Carolina, would you actively support House Bill 426 or similar legislation?

Also in 1963, the rural electric cooperatives supported House Bill 816, which attempted to prevent one electric supplier from duplicating another's facilities in order to gain an especially attractive load or to preempt territory. Commercial power companies were the sole opponents of this bill, so far as we could determine. It received a favorable report from a subcommittee of the House Utilities Committee, but was reported unfavorably by the full committee.

QUESTION 2: As Governor, would you actively support House Bill 816 or similar legislation to prevent one supplier from duplicating another's distribution facilities?

The 1963 General Assembly considered and rejected a power company-backed proposal to place electric membership corporations under the N. C. Utilities Commission. Rural electric cooperatives opposed this effort because it would have subjected them to unnecessary regulation and severely limited their bargaining ability when negotiating the cost of wholesale power supplies. Also, the cooperatives are now regulated in their ability to obtain loan funds by the N. C. Rural Electrification Authority and the U. S. Rural Electrification Administration. A clear need, as well as feasibility, for the service to be financed must be established before the N. C. REA recommends a loan and the U. S. REA makes it.

QUESTION 3: As Governor, would you actively oppose placing the electric membership corporations under the N. C. Utilities Commission?

DAN MOORE — Judge Moo the Democratic candidate, su mitted a covering letter with h answers, outlining his general e dorsement of the rural electr program. He did not answer sp cifically "yes" or "no" to the thr questions. His comments on the questions follow:

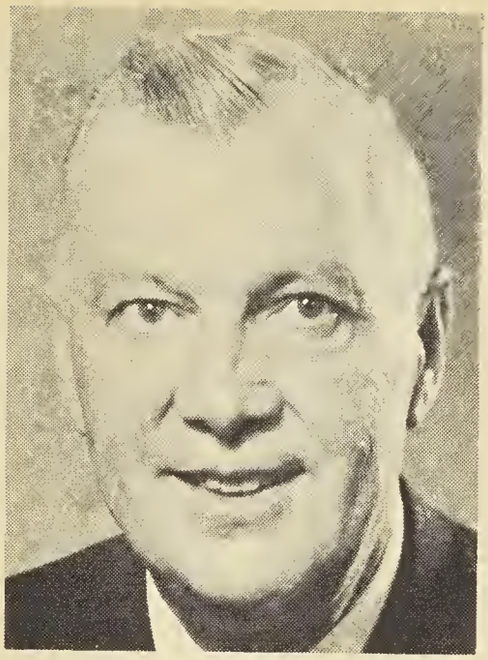
(1) "I will support legislati to resolve the conflict arisi from the municipal annexation co-op lines in a way which wou be fair to all parties. As Nor Carolina grows, it is inevita that these conflicts will arise, a I feel that fair and adequate leg lation should be enacted to so these conflicts."

(2) "It has long been rec nized that duplication of the fa ities of one public utility by other rendering like service is e nomically wasteful and would sult in higher-cost service for consumers served by both. I wo strongly urge that representati of the electric cooperatives and vestor-owned power compa make a determined effort to w out a solution to this prob that would be fair to both par prior to the introduction of proposed bill on this matter. I my firm belief that reasona fair-minded and dedicated men work out a solution to probl such as presented in this situat and I know that there are s men in both the electric coop tives and investor-owned ut companies. I intend to insist o equitable resolution of the pro

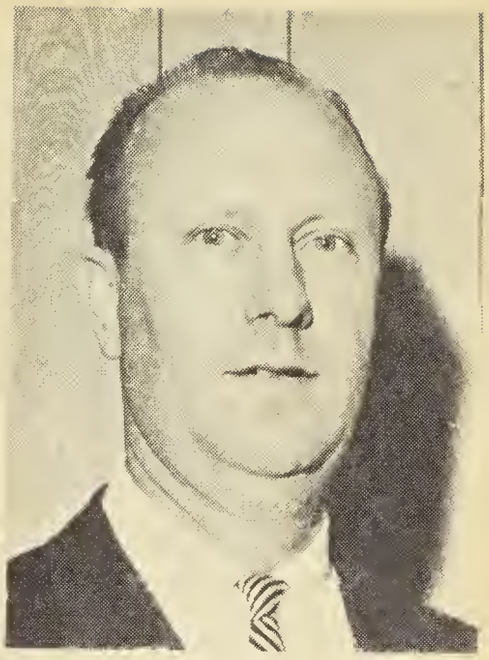
based on a detailed study of the problem."

(3) "I fail to see the necessity for placing the electric cooperatives under the North Carolina Utilities Commission. I make this statement because I have seen no abuse by the several boards of directors in the making of rates and because of the fact that the sale of all electric energy by cooperatives must be approved by both the local boards of directors, who are elected directly by the people served by the cooperatives, and by the Rural Electrification Administration. It is my belief that in the event there should appear any necessity for regulatory responsibilities, these responsibilities might well be vested in the North Carolina Rural Electrification Authority. In such an event, I would recommend that necessary authority be given to the North Carolina Rural Electrification Authority."

Moore is a former Superior Court judge who now is employed as legal counsel for Champion Paper Company. During the Democratic primary, he made several references to the issues surrounding rural electrification. In a speech at Leaksville, Moore said that the rivalry that exists today between the REA and the power companies has no place in a dynamic and growing state. . . . It will be one of the responsibilities of the next governor to work with both the power companies and the REA to resolve the differences that now exist."



Moore

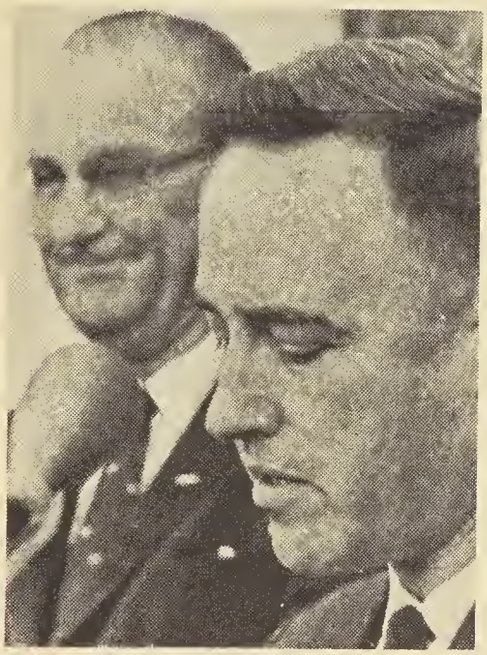


Gavin

LT. GOVERNOR

The post of Lieutenant Governor of North Carolina is an important one because he presides over the State Senate. As such, he appoints committees which act on legislation which can affect rural electrification.

In order that you could have a summary of the feelings of the candidates for the lieutenant governorship, THE CAROLINA FARMER invited them to submit statements on rural electrification.



Scott

Bell

ROBERT W. (BOB) SCOTT — Scott, as former Master of the N. C. State Grange and Chairman of the N. C. Consumers Committee for Low-Cost Power, was an active supporter of rural electrification during the 1963 General Assembly. Both the Grange and the Consumers Committee backed your cooperative all the way. Scott is the Democratic candidate. His statement:

"The electric membership corporations — and the people of North Carolina—are entitled to fair legislation that will protect them from unnecessary duplication of electric facilities and that will protect the rights of all parties when the consumers of an electric co-op are annexed onto a town.

"I actively worked for such legislation during the last General Assembly and still support such objectives. People in rural electrification also know that I supported the position of co-ops against proposals to place them under a hostile N. C. Utilities Commission.

"There is, of course, a place for both private power companies and rural electric cooperatives in North Carolina—but the ground rules under which both can work for the progress of our state need to be clearly spelled out by our General Assembly."

CLIFFORD LEE BELL — Bell is the Republican candidate. He is from Gastonia and was reared

(Continued on next page)

STATE RACES—from page 15

on a cattle, fruit and vegetable farm. He has no record on the rural electrification program. His statement:

"The rural electrification program has accomplished its assigned task of electrifying rural North Carolina in a dignified and business-like manner and without a whisper of any graft or corruption and for that I commend it highly.

"Knowing myself and my thinking as I do, it seems evident to me that I would neither favor unduly nor persecute the REA program. In the thinly populated sections of our state, such as the Outer Banks, I favor the cheap interest subsidy. It is my thought that in other heavily settled sections of our state, the program should willfully move towards a goal of elimination of the subsidy of cheap interest in order to relieve other taxpayers. Having been a farmer myself, I sincerely believe all thinking farmers want to carry their fair load as good citizens of our fine state.

"We believe, whether correctly or not, that many people in our crowded cities are living a rougher life financially than most rural people, since they often have no chance to have a garden, fruit or other supplementary cost-of-living aids."

HOUSE

Listed by county below are the candidates for the House of Representatives, including voting records on rural electric issues for those who have such record. If your county does not appear, it means there is no contested election in the Nov. 3 polling.

ALAMANCE (elect two)—**Jack M. Euliss** (D) and **M. Glenn Pickard** (D) are recorded as having voted unfavorably on rural electric issues three times each during the 1963 General Assembly. No record for **Hugh A. Cazel** (R) and **Archie R. Miller** (R).

ALEXANDER—No record for **Fred York** (D) and **Tressie P. Boyd** (R).

ALLEGHANY—No record for **A. V. Choate** (D) and **M. H. Fender** (R).

ANSON—H. P. (Pat) Taylor Jr. (D) voted favorably on rural electric issues on all three occasions in the 1963 General Assembly. No record for **Lindbergh Dennis** (R).

ASHE—No record for **Basil D. Barr** (D) and **John Paul Brown** (R).

BRUNSWICK — Odell Williamson (D) voted in favor of your co-op on all three 1963 record votes. No record for **A. Lindburgh King** (R).

BUNCOMBE—(elect two)—**I. C. Crawford** (D) voted against the position of your cooperative on all three record votes. **Gordon H. Greenwood** (D) was twice paired against the position of your co-op and voted against it on the third measure. No records for Republicans **William J. McCanless** (R) and **Maria Schilthuis** (R).

BURKE—No record for **Sam J. Ervin III** (D). **Dan R. Simpson** (R) voted unfavorably on co-op issues on all three record votes in 1963.

CABARRUS—Dwight W. Quinn (D) was paired against the position of your co-op on one vote, voted against it on another and did not vote on the third. No record for **Frank E. Miller Jr.** (R).

CALDWELL—Earl H. Tate (D) voted in favor of your co-op's position on all three 1963 record votes. **George W. Story** (R) has no record.

CARTERET—No record for **William D. Munden** (D). **Thomas S. Bennett** (R) supported your co-op on all three 1963 record votes.

CASWELL—No record for **Jno. O. Gunn** (D) or **James F. Wyrick** (R).

CATAWBA—J. Henry Hill Jr. (D) voted against the position of your cooperative on all three 1963 House record votes. No record for **Jacob C. Rhodes** (R).

CHATHAM—Jack Moody (D) supported your co-op on all three 1963 votes. No record for **J. C. Everhart** (R).

CHEROKEE—No record for **Mrs. Mary Fay Brumby** (D) or **Virgil O'Dell** (R).

CLAY—No record for **Wiley A. McGlamery** (D). **Wayne G. West** (R) voted unfavorably once and favorably twice in the 1963 House.

CLEVELAND—No record for **Robert Z. Falls** (D) or **Bob F. Manor** (R).

CRAVEN—No record for **R. C. Godwin** (D), **James Ringgold** (R).

CUMBERLAND—(elect three—**I. H. O'Hanlon** (D) voted i favor of your co-op twice and vo ed "present" a third time in 196 No record for **Joel W. Lambe** (D), **Joe B. Raynor Jr.** (D), **Wi liam T. Johnston** (R), **Jackson** Lee (R) or **Stephen J. Meade** (R

DAVIDSON—J. A. Smith (D has no record. **J. Eugene Snyde** (R) voted in favor of your co-op position on all three 1963 reco votes.

DAVIE—Lester P. Martin J (D) supported your co-op on a three 1963 House votes. No reco for **Donald W. Bingham** (R).

DUPLIN—Hugh S. Johnson J (D) supported your co-op on a three 1963 votes. No record f **S. E. Godwin** (R).

DURHAM—(elect two) — **Nic Galifianakis** (D) voted again your co-op's position on all thr 1963 House votes. No record f **W. Hance Hofler** (D) or **Oliver W (Al) Alphin** (R).

FORSYTH—(elect three) **Fred F. Bahnson Jr.** (D) vote against your co-op on all thr record votes in 1963. **Claude M Hamrick** (D) was paired again one measure and voted again two other measures supported b your co-op. No record for **Willia R. Crawford** (D), **Howard A. Jem son** (R), **E. M. (Ed) McKnigl** (R) or **David A. (Dave) Mitche** (R).

GASTON—(elect two) — **Ste Dolley** (D) and **Hoyle T. Efi** (D) each voted all three tim against your co-op's position 1963. No record for **J. A. Dalpi** (R) or **Forest C. Roberts Sr.** (R

GRAHAM—W. V. Cooper (D supported your co-op on all thr 1963 record votes. No record f **DeWalt Cook** (R).

GUILFORD—(elect four)—N record for **Elton Edwards** (D **C. W. (Charlie) Phillips** (D), **M. (Mark) Short** (D), **D. P. (Da Whitley Jr.** (D), **J. H. (Ha Conoly** (R), **John G. Hutche** (R), **C. Coolidge Murrow** (R) **Doyle Smith** (R).

HAYWOOD—Ernest B. Mess (D) voted in favor of your co- on all three rural electric iss votes in 1963. No record for **M C. O. Newell** (R).

HENDERSON—No record f **Ray B. Shealy** (D) or **Don H. Ga ren** (R).

IREDELL—No record for **R**

rt A. Collier Jr. (D) or W. K. Bill) Brawley (R).

JACKSON—Lacy H. Thornburg D) supported your co-op on each the three rural electric votes the 1963 Assembly. No record r Hugh Monteith (R).

LENOIR—No record for Guy lliott (D) or Noyles E. Sewell R).

LINCOLN—C. E. Leatherman D) supported your co-op on all ree record votes in 1963. No cord for L. A. Crowell Jr. (R).

MACON—No record for Wil-am G. (Bill) Zickgraf (D). J. orner Stockton (R) voted for the sition of your co-op once and d not vote the other two times.

MADISON—Liston B. Ramsey D) voted for your co-op on all ree 1963 House votes. No record r Mrs. Frances C. Ramsey (R).

McDOWELL—Paul J. Story (D) ted against your cooperative ice and was paired against a easure supported by your co-op third time. No record for J. B. ed) Walker Jr. (R).

MECKLENBURG—(elect five) Elmer H. Garinger (D), Ernest Hicks (D) and James B. Vogler D) voted against the position ken by your co-op on all three 63 votes. J. Herman Saxon (R) ted against your co-op twice, th it once. No record for Arthur oodman Jr. (D), Marvin Lee tch (D), John B. Christie (R), G. (Ted) Hartsock (R), Joseph Moore (R) and Lester E. een (R).

MITCHELL—Ernest H. Poteat D) voted favorably twice and as paired for on the third vote. record for J. Dont Street (R).

MONTGOMERY—J. Paul Wal-ce (D) voted against your co-'s position on all three 1963 tes. No record for J. David Mon-e (R).

MOORE—No record for T. yde Auman (D) or Robert S. ving (R).

NEW HANOVER—Robert Cald- (D) voted against your co-op's sition on all three 1963 votes rural electrification. No record George T. Clark Jr. (R).

ONSLOW—(elect two)—Hugh Ragsdale (D) supported your op on all three votes on rural ctrification in 1963. No record W. D. (Billy) Mills (D), Ro-t R. Foran (R) or James F. arpe (R).

PAMLICO—No record for Leland V. Brinson (D) or Gray J. Rice (R).

PASQUOTANK—C. Alden Baker voted in favor of your co-op's position on all three 1963 House votes. No record for A. W. (Billy) Houtz (R).

PERSON—James E. Ramsey (D) voted against the position taken by your co-op on all three 1963 votes. No record for D. Frank Clayton (R).

POLK—No record for J. Thurston Arledge (D) or Christ Christ (R).

RANDOLPH—C. Roby Garner (R) voted twice against your co-op's position, did not vote on third issue. No record for Russell Walker (D).

RICHMOND—No record for W. R. (Bill) Land Jr. (D) or Chet A. Royston (R).

ROCKINGHAM—Earl W. Vaughn (D) voted against your co-op on all three 1963 House votes. No record for W. Alvis Stanfield (R).

ROWAN—(elect two)—George R. Uzzell (D) voted against your co-op's position on all three record votes. Clyde H. Harriss (D) voted against your co-op twice, with its position once. No record for Kenneth A. Eddleman (R) or Austin A. Mitchell (R).

SAMPSON—No record for C. Graham Tart (D) or James T. Johnson (R).

STANLY—Clyde H. Whitley (R) was paired for the position taken by your co-op on two votes, did not vote on the third issue. No record for Crayon C. Efird (D).

STOKES—Grace T. Rodenbough (D) voted against your co-op on all three 1963 House votes. No record for Zack Wood (R).

SURRY—No record for Hugh L. Merritt (D) or J. H. Watson (R).

SWAIN—No record for C. R. Crawford (D) or Billy D. Sides (R).

TRANSYLVANIA — William Leonard (R) voted against the position by your co-op on all three votes. No record for B. W. Thomason (D).

UNION—S. Glenn Hawfield (D) supported your co-op on all three 1963 House votes. No record for John R. Dickerson Jr. (R).

WAKE—(elect three)—Thomas D. Bunn (D) voted against your co-op on all three 1963 House votes. A. A. McMillan (D) did not vote once, voted against your co-op once and voted "present" once. No record for Samuel H. Johnson (D), Mrs. Sigurd Johnson (R), Irvin B. Tucker Jr. (R) or Thomas W. Youngblood (R).

WATAUGA—J. E. Holshouser Jr. (R) voted for your co-op on all three House record votes. No record for L. H. Smith (D).

WAYNE—Mrs. John B. Chase (D) voted in favor of your co-op's position twice and against it once. No record for Elbert Pittman (R).

WILKES—No record for Tom W. Ferguson (D) or Joe O. Brewer (R).

YADKIN—No record for Max O. Welborn or Charles G. Reavis (R).

SENATE

(No races in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 12th, 14th, 29th and 31st.)

10TH (elect two)—Stewart B. Warren (D-Sampson) voted in favor of the position taken by your co-op twice in the 1961 Senate. No record for Roy Rowe (D-Pender), A. C. (Red) Beall (R-New Hanover) or John R. Parker (R-Sampson).

11TH—Lindsay C. Warren Jr. (D-Wayne) voted against the position taken by your co-op twice in the 1963 Senate. No record for H. M. Stenhouse (R-Wayne).

13TH—No record for Fred S. Royster (D-Vance) or John Adcox (R-Vance).

15TH—N. Hector McGeachy Jr. (D-Cumberland) voted for your co-op's position twice in the 1961 Senate. No record for Warren Coolidge (R-Cumberland).

16TH (elect two)—Jyles J. (Jack) Coggins (D-Wake) voted against the position taken by your co-op on two votes as a member of the 1963 House and with your co-op's position once. No record for Ruffin Bailey (D-Wake), Archie M. Ellis (R-Chatham) or Donald S. Kimrey (R-Wake).

17TH (elect two)—Claude Currie (D-Durham) voted against your co-op once and with it once in the 1961 Senate and against it twice in the 1963 Senate. No record for Don S. Matheson (D-Orange) or Alexander Barnes (R-

(Continued on page 33)

NORMAN M. CLAPP

NORMAN M. Clapp, of Lancaster, Wis., has served as Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration since March, 1961. In these three and one-half years, he has met frequently with editors of rural electric publications to discuss developments in the REA program. The most recent meeting was held last August in Cody, Wyo. In direct response to questions presented there and in subsequent letters from editors, Clapp presents for our readers this review of the progress, achievements and unsolved problems of cooperative rural electrification.

Q. The most frequent question that we editors are asked is this: "With 98 percent of the farms in this country electrified, isn't the job of rural electrification just about finished?"

A. No, the job is just beginning when the physical connection of a new electric consumer takes place. The real objective of rural electrification is the same today as it was in 1935 when the program began—to make electric service available to rural people under rates and conditions comparable to those available to people living in towns and cities. Even after nearly 30 years of progress under the REA loan program, consumers on REA-financed lines—on a nationwide basis—still pay about 24 percent more for 250 kilowatt-hours of electricity than do those consumers who live in adjacent towns and cities.

Q. Why do you feel "parity of service" is so important to rural people and to rural areas generally?

A. Too many sections of rural America have been held back from the fast pace of economic development in this country by the lack of—or high cost of—such essential services as electric power and telephone service. If rural America is to participate fully in o future economic growth, it is e sential that these utility servic be provided to rural people on par with urban people.

Q. What are the chief reaso why electric service presen costs more in the country than does in the city?

A. One reason is that rural s tems historically have been stricted to areas of low populati density. In 1962, for examp there was an average of only consumers per mile of distributi line on REA-financed syste For Class A and B utilities, on t other hand, there were 33.2 c sumers per mile. Rural syste that year had revenues of $ per mile; the commercial utilit had revenues of $7,164 per m Other reasons for higher-c power in rural areas include shortage of large power loads lack of diversity between loa isolation of the rural systems fr

The Job Is Just Beginning...'

lext of an interview with REA Administrator Norman M. Clapp
n the controversial issues facing rural electrification today

ch other, and limited access to urces of low-cost power.

Q. Perhaps this is a good time ask another question we hear a t: "Why does REA continue to vor and support a 2 percent in- rest rate on REA loans?"

A. Until the consumer-owned ral systems can substantially arrow the density and revenue ps that so dramatically distin- ish them from the urban-based stems, 2 percent capital is a cessary equalizer if rural people e to get service under rates and nditions comparable to those en- yed by city people. Even with 2 rcent loans, the rural systems nanced by REA pay 7.2 percent their gross revenues for interest arges. The Class A and B com- ercial utilities require only 6.1 rcent of their gross revenues to eet interest charges. The 2 per- nt interest rate must be pre- rved to the full extent neces- ry to enable rural electric stems to provide parity of rates d service for rural consumers.

Q. Mr. Clapp, during your 3½ ars as Administrator, you al- ady have approved more genera- n and transmission loans than re signed during the entire 8 ars of the previous administra- n. What's behind this big in- ease in G&T loans?

A. When looking for ways to re- ce operating costs and retail t e s, cooperative management ds that the largest single item expense is the cost of whole- e power. On the average, the t of wholesale power accounts 43 percent of the distribution tem's total expenses. For many A borrowers, the only practical means of controlling this expense is to join with neighboring cooperatives in establishing their own power p r o d u c t i o n facilities, through which they can make use of REA financing as an equalizer in reducing the cost of wholesale power.

Another factor behind the larger dollar amount loans is advancing technology in power generation and transmission. Large generating units are much more efficient today, and these facilities require heavier investment — and bigger loans. Borrowers also are turning to self-generation as the only alternative to unsatisfactory power supply arrangements which threaten their effectiveness and survival.

Still another reason for increased G&T loans, of course, is the rising demand for electric power. More rural consumers are using more power every year.

Q. Critics of the REA program have singled out the generation and transmission loan authority for special attack, insisting either that G&T loan authority be eliminated or that the interest on such loans be increased. Would you comment on that?

A. I have already pointed out that 2 percent interest on REA loans is a necessary equalizer—provided by the Congress—to help rural distribution systems offset the handicaps inherent in providing power to our isolated, sparsely settled rural areas. The author-

(Continued on next page)

Rural electrification's job starts as consumer is connected.

Low consumer density is main electric co-op handicap.

'Just Beginning'

(Continued from page 19)

ity to apply this equalizer to generation and transmission loans also is essential to the rural electrification program. The ready availability of long-term, low-interest G&T financing exercises a powerful influence toward reducing the expenses of the distribution cooperative, for it is reducing the cost of the largest single expense item of the system—wholesale power supply. The G&T loan authority also enables us to protect a cooperative's survival, its ability to remain where it is, and to continue to grow and perform the job it has done so well so far. Generation and transmission is part and parcel of rural electrification; it cannot be considered as something separate and apart from the mainstream of the program.

Q. Why don't you require cooperatives to use their own money for construction before lending out more Federal funds?

A. To the extent that the cooperatives have financial resources over and above the reserves they need for sound business operation, we do require that they utilize these resources for construction. It must be remembered that cooperatives have to have a certain amount of reserve resources for renewal and replacement of plant and for contingencies. So often, when the financial resources of a cooperative are cited, the figures used include the reserves that must be established for these purposes and which really are not available for construction.

Q. Everybody is concerned about the tax burden. What are the possibilities for economizing in t REA loan program?

A. The road to Governme economy in the REA progra must be through strengthening t rural power systems themselv The need for Federal assistance the rural systems rises out of t density-revenue gap betwe country and city and from the i herent handicaps of rural servi If we can strengthen these s tems and close the gap, the ne for Federal assistance will dim

Commercial loads are important to a co-op's survival.

Wholesale power supply is a co-op's main expense item.

. This can be done through
al areas development to im-
ve the rural economy and in-
ase the power-consuming po-
tial of rural areas. It can be
e through the provision of ter-
rial protection for REA bor-
ers, so that the rural systems
hang on to the areas they have
neered. And it can be done
ough full development of the
ential of efficient and effective
profit operation.

hose who insist that the rural
ems ought to turn over the
mercial and industrial loads
heir territories and the growth
tions of their service areas to
mercial power companies are
s perpetuating the handicaps
he rural systems and thereby
petuating the need for Federal
stance to REA borrowers.

**t is charged in some quarters
the REA-financed electric co-
atives are expanding into
rbs and cities. What is your
ment on this?**

. The loan authority of the
program has always been
tly limited to service in rural
s. Some of these areas have
rienced substantial popula-
growth since REA-financed
ities brought their first serv-
to them. In some cases, ad-
nt towns and cities have ex-
panded into rural service areas. In 1960, for instance, a total of 1,083 square miles of rural land was absorbed by annexation to cities and towns. In other cases, rural hamlets which had less than 1,500 population when the first REA loan was made to a local system have grown into towns of larger population. This growth, however, does not change the service obligation which REA-financed systems originally undertook, and, from the standpoint of Government economy through strengthening of rural systems, it is important that they be able to retain this growth.

Q. In several of your speeches, you have spoken quite frankly about the importance of the political decisions which the American people will have to make this year. Does this mean that REA is getting into politics?

A. Let's look at it this way. The REA program was created by political decisions and it continues to operate through political decisions. Although I would not presume as REA Administrator, to tell anyone how to vote, I feel very strongly it is my duty to advise people with a stake in this program of the issues as they are drawn and the consequences of whatever choice the voters may make this fall.

There are two schools of thought on rural electrification. When you have one candidate for President of the United States who says publicly, that "REAs don't need further expansion, the agency has done its job," that "REA in most states has outlived its usefulness" and that "when the local companies can move in, and find it profitable, then REA should move out," there is no doubt that the future of the REA program is strictly on the line.

Fortunately, there is another school of thinking about rural electrification. This school looks to the strengthening of these rural systems as permanent segments of a great and growing industry and as providers of better living and greater opportunity for rural people. President Lyndon Johnson and Senator Hubert Humphrey have demonstrated over the years their belief in the purposes of rural electrification and the REA program. President Johnson was himself a founder of the Pedernales Electric Cooperative, which brought the first central station electric service to his Texas ranch.

I would be derelict in my duty if I didn't emphasize that it makes a very great difference to the future of rural electrification who sits in the Congress and who sits in the White House in the years ahead.

Location needn't
Be a problem . . .

Laundry Center Can Go Almost Anywhere

The Carolina Homemaker
Edited By Jennie Layne

How do you add a modern, all-electric laundry center to your home without getting involved in the expense of building a costly room addition?

The problem is not unusual. It's faced by many families who want the convenience of a well-planned laundry, but find that their homes simply lack either of the two areas traditionally thought of as the location for the laundry area—a basement or a utility room.

Actually there is no reason for the laundry area to be relegated to the basement, usually the most inconvenient spot in the house. Neither must it necessarily be located in a utility room.

A complete laundry center can be located anywhere in the home where electrical outlets, hot and cold water, a drain and provision for venting are either readily accessible or practical to install . . . and that includes a lot of places I'll bet you've never even dreamed of.

If, up until now, lack of space has been your problem—no basement, no utility room, and seemingly no other space to spare—think again. Perhaps you've ov looked what would actually be t most perfect spot of all for ideal laundry center in your hor

Kitchen - Dining Area

Space for a laundry center often available both in old homes with large kitchens a pantries and also in new hon with the open concept where t kitchen is only partially divi from a dining area or family roo Perhaps a laundry can be comb ed with a desk to make an effici work area in which to accompl more than just the one job of ing the wash. The kitchen laund like other first-floor locations, usually within easy access of telephone, the front door and children in the yard. With au matic, electric laundry equipme the task can be interspersed w other activities. Storage and s aration are the keys to a succe ful kitchen laundry.

Family Room

This location is probably c venient to the kitchen, but necessarily to clothes collect points. Here, some sort of fold or sliding door is desirable to s away the laundry when the d work is done. A shuttered stor wall could combine a laundry a and an entertainment or gen storage area. A sink, so handy any laundry area for sprinkl starching and pre-wash treatm of stained fabrics, would come in handy when it's time a refreshment break from TV bridge. It would make a co nient spot to iron and watch t vision—that is, if you're abl master this bit of ambidexte When you're building, the ide a laundry center might be ju

Mrs. C. C. Sellars, a co-op member on the lines of Rutherford EMC, found a perfect spot for her home laundry center when she partitioned a section of her kitchen and an adjoining hallway to make room for installation of modern, all-electric washer and dryer units.

ation for a family room or vice-rsa, depending upon your side the argument.

Pantry — Hallway — Closet

These spots may be particularly uitful possibilities if your home an older one due for remodel-g, but shouldn't be overlooked en if you're planning to build. older, larger houses an archi-t just might be able to widen e hallway slightly to accommo-te a truly handy laundry center ht in the middle of everything. is also offers possibilities for ss-through storage (from ad-ning rooms into the hallway) d a plumbing tie-in with the throom. And more than likely it uld be close to bedrooms and en storage. If the hallway isn't de enough, perhaps a hall closet ld be converted. A pantry ght provide space when the chen is remodeled. Incidental-a new home for the laundry uld be considered whenever a chen or bathroom remodeling is being planned—that's when mbing problems can be solved easiest.

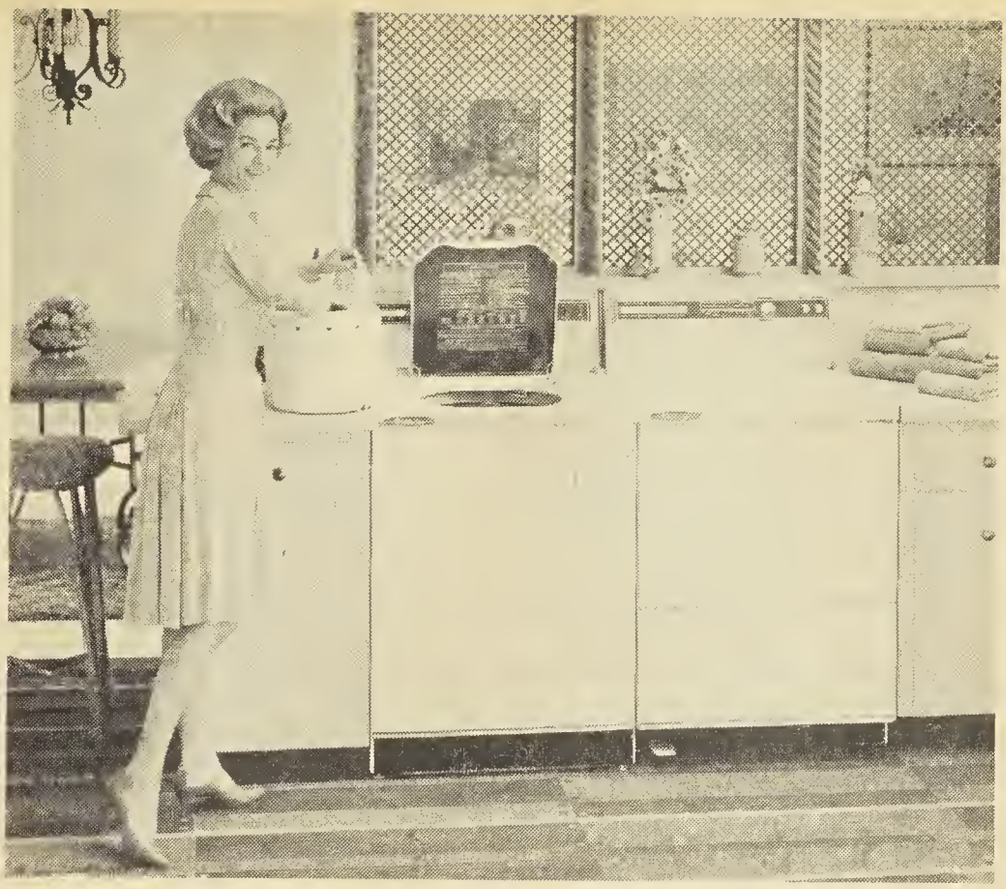
Bathroom

The convenience of this location bvious, provided storage space available. The work of soiled thing collection and distribu-n is virtually eliminated. The mbing problem is easily solved. ile bathrooms large enough for adequate laundry center are e in existing homes, it's some-ng to consider in building or odeling. In some cases where a sher and a dryer won't fit, a bination washer-dryer might the answer. It's hard to find a re convenient location in less ce for a laundry center. No ad-onal sink is needed—the lava-y is so handy.

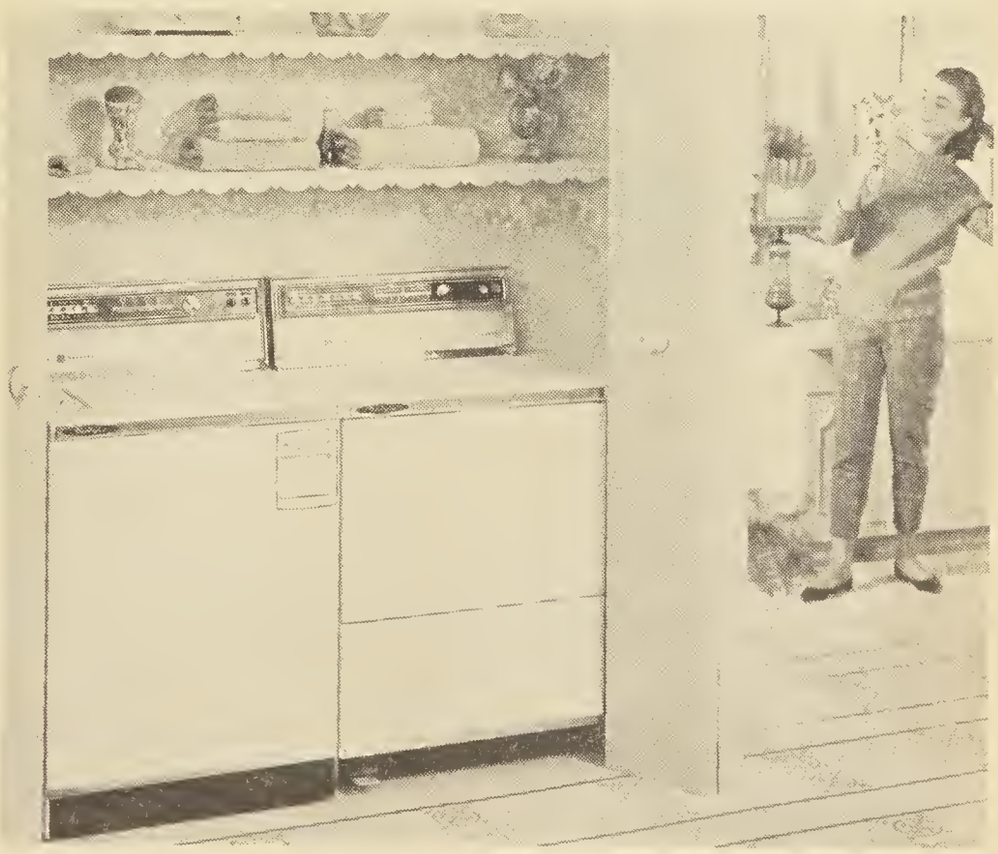
Bedroom

Don't laugh! Before discarding idea, think of the wall normal-shared by a bedroom and a n. Perhaps there's a wardrobe et already built in on that wall ch could be converted to a ndry wall. Of course, you'll it to be able to close it off n not in use. A spare bedroom d by occasional guests often mes the sewing center, too, so not the laundry also? Again, location is convenient to gath-g wash loads and returning

(Continued on page 24)



Laundry off dining area—there's a decided Spanish influence in this attractive laundry center that has been created in a hallway next to the dining-kitchen area. A see-through wall makes an unusual and inexpensive room divider to separate working areas.



Niche near dressing room—an ideal spot for an automatic washer and dryer is in a dressing room area near a bathroom or bedroom. It's near the source of most of the laundry and can easily be arranged when remodeling an older home or when designing a new one.

Try an apple a day
This way . . .

This month's Kitchen Corner recipe comes to you from Mrs. Ruby Porter of Plymouth, who writes that "it's a great favorite of everyone in the Plymouth area." We're passing it along to you with the hope that it will soon be a favorite at your house too.

"My husband and two sons and I live in Plymouth, but we have a small cottage on the farm that is served by Woodstock EMC. We like to go out there on weekends to hunt and putter around the farm."

Although she works with the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Mrs. Porter manages to find time to participate in the activities of her community. She's a member of the First Christian Church, the Garden Club, the American Legion Auxiliary, and the Bridge Club. And as if that weren't enough, she adds that she "loves to knit and refinish furniture."

To save Mrs. Porter's recipe, just clip along dotted line, paste on a 3 x 5 card, and file in your permanent recipe file.

CAROLINA FARMER RECIPE
Submitted by Mrs. Ruby Porter
109 Brinkley Avenue
Plymouth, N. C.

FRESH APPLE CAKE

1 cup cooking oil	1 cup chopped nuts
2 cups sugar	1 teaspoon soda
3 cups flour	2 teaspoons vanilla
2 eggs	½ teaspoon salt

3 cups chopped fresh apples (peeled)

Combine cooking oil and sugar. Add well-beaten eggs and vanilla. Measure and sift together flour, salt, and soda. Add dry ingredients to first mixture.

Stir in chopped fresh apples and nuts and combine thoroughly with above ingredients.

Pour into tube or loaf pan (13x9) and bake in a 300°F. oven until done.

CAROLINA FARMER RECIPE
Submitted by Mrs. Ruby Porter
109 Brinkley Avenue
Plymouth, N. C.

CARMEL GLAZE FOR FRESH APPLE CAKE

1 cup brown sugar (light)	1 teaspoon vanilla
½ cup butter or margarine	¼ cup cream or evaporated milk

Place butter and sugar in double-boiler and allow to melt; blend well. Add cream (or evaporated milk) and bring to a full boil. Cool and add vanilla.

Spread evenly over cake.

Laundry Center

(Continued from page 23)

clean things where they belo

Upstairs

Where you have an upstairs, can be the handiest spot in house for your laundry cent Here, probably, are the bedroo and bath. Undoubtedly th would be a great deal less laun carted upstairs to the laun center than hauled downstair maybe two flights (and back again)—to a lower locati Thinking in terms of the upsta look again at the comments ab the bathroom, bedroom, hall and closet locations. Often, the an area at the head of the st that could be adapted to a laun center.

Garage

Already popular in the So west, a laundry center located the garage might occasionally the homemaker's laundry requ ments better than any other s Generally, the garage laundry most practical when it has b included in the original plans the home. This way, provision plumbing outlets, drains, s storage space, ventilation and necessary, heating, can be r easily—and economically—m An inside entrance to the ho would be important. However, is one place where all the ne sary space would be easily a able. The thing lacking in m present garage locations is quate storage space—a wo project for the do-it-yourselfe

Now Look Again . . .

Consultation with a compe architect will save both time money for either a remode project or for the constructio a brand new home. In either c however, a home laundry sh be planned for and done with care. Today's homem should take advantage of modern automatic appliances modern ideas about launde to make her home laundry ce pleasant, attractive, efficient convenient.

Now, why not look again ar your home. Chances are there perfect spot just waiting to be covered and turned into the laundry center—one just rig fit your individual needs.

just 'tween you and me

•• by Jennie

Munch, munch, munch . . .

I've got news for you—those of you who didn't skip out on me in August, that is (and who share my alarm at the plight we all seem heir to as a result of a national case of "drop-itis").

It seems that out in Nebraska a state research program has developed a new packaging material the marvel of which is that it is **edible.** The new material is composed of a corn-based substance that looks like cellophane. It's clear, colorless, and flexible. Particularly adaptable to food products, the developers are pushing the new material as the perfect wrapping for such things as candy bars, cookies, popsicles and other tasty snacks. As a result, hungry nibblers across the land will soon be able to help solve the nation's litterbug problem simply by munching away on the little bags and wrappers that contain such goodies.

Oh, and by the way, if the thought of swallowing the wrapper on your favorite kind of candy bar makes you a bit thirsty, you'll be happy to know that wrappers made from this new material will dissolve in either hot or cold water.

Just add water . . .

The folks out in Nebraska aren't the only ones locked away in research laboratories busily concocting wondrous new food products to delight (or perhaps dismay—I suppose it all depends on whether you're cooking it or eating it) today's grocery shopper. U. S. Department of Agriculture engineers have been hard at work too.

Their newest creation? You'd never guess—"instant" applesauce! Can you imagine? Well, I hope you can, because I can't. At our house that's a dish we serve homemade.

According to USDA reports, this newest of convenience foods is made by an explosive puffing process and will be marketed in a granulated form. It requires only the addition of hot water to reconstitute it to a flavorable applesauce that compares well (they say) with sauce made from fresh apples. I wonder? Oh, well, they call it progress . . .

Under that same banner, one of the nation's largest coffee manufacturers has just introduced the first "freeze-dried" coffee. The company's news release describes a revolutionary new process which produces an instant coffee with the flavor and aroma of freshly percolated coffee. That's what it said!

Anyway, whoever it was that once remarked, "Progress is oft times painful," certainly knew what he was talking about.

Not only is it often painful, it can be tasteless, and sometimes costly. When the new "freeze-dried" coffee arrives on your supermarket shelf, it will cost about 10 percent more than the old-fashioned instants!

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That's what you'll be all bundled up in this stylish car coat! Perfect for all seasons, travel or just plain glamour, knitted jackets are particularly "fashion-right" this year. Rugged, bulky, and perfect for college or breezy-day marketing, this double-breasted jacket will delight any sports enthusiast with its comfortable fit and toggle-button closing. And there's an extra in this pattern—a quickly-knitted, snug, attachable hood. For your free instructions, just send your request for Leaflet PC 410 along with a stamped, self-addressed, long envelope to: The Carolina Homemaker, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh.

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Raleigh, N. C.

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Family Fare

by ERMA ANGEVINE
Coordinator of Women's Activities, NRECA

I remember the dust that used to blow across t Great Plains. It hid the sun. It filled in among t tumbleweed impaled on the barbed wire fence. drifted knee-high in the lee of the barn.

You tasted the black blizzard, felt it, smelled It buried hedges. It covered the leaves of trees ir deadly plague. It destroyed pasture, and anim wasted away. It turned every house—whatever color—into a gray, forlorn, seemingly abandoi relic. It depressed speech, stilled laughter. It seen like the end of the world.

No individual, no family in town or country co halt the dust that blew across the land. Each v powerless to halt nature's rebellion against t misuse of resources. There was nothing that a man or woman individually could do.

Yet a vast partnership formed across the natio a partnership that slowly at first, then faster t the topsoil to the land and slowed the erosion. C gress established the Soil Conservation Serv Lawmakers from all the states voted funds to t strips of land out of production, to plant trees t would hold the land, to build earth dams across gullies, to teach farmers to cultivate along the c tours.

For years we lived with the fear that the sto of the mid-'30s would return. Today those dust b years are only a memory.

As you travel across the Great Plains, tl groves of ash, elm, locust, and Russian olive betw the highways and the fields recall those first she belts of spindly sapplings, planted nearly 30 y ago. Man-made lakes dot the upland pastures. sky is bright, the creeks run clear, lawns in little towns are green. Never has the partnershi people and their government borne sweeter fru

Men and women who brought lights and elec power to farm homes across the nation unders this partnership. Those who ushered the country into the 20th Century, who laid the foundations a revitalized rural America in the 1960's, know partnership works.

Today the partnership of people and their ernment is in danger. It is endangered by a fea government, a fear fostered by those who preach government is ugly, monstrous, vicious, evil. partnership is threatened by those who deny government can be used to remedy our national

Never before have we had a presidential candi who seeks to dissolve the partnership laborio fashioned between government and the people, would deny the use of government to over poverty, to wipe out ignorance, to conserve resources, to foster the best practices of the ketplace. This year that danger is here, as pre and as real as the dust storms that rolled a the plains more than a generation ago.

"What's Your Favorite Summertime Reading Material?"

"My favorite summertime reading material is books I order from a list provided by my school. I've enjoyed each of the six I've read so far, but **David Copperfield** and **The Good Earth** are my most cherished."

Glenda Lou Tilley
Rt. 1
Hurdle Mills, N. C.

"I'm a senior at Orange High School, live on a farm, and work part-time at Rose's (and enjoy it very much!)." Sound like a busy schedule? Well, Glenda writes that she also drives a school bus on a 62-mile trip each day during the term. Whew! This energetic Miss wants to go into nurse's training when she graduates next June.

•

"My favorite summertime reading material is 'True Stories' magazine. I like to read these stories because they explain so clearly how people have made so many mistakes in life. I think the reason they publish their stories is because they hope teenagers of today will read them and not make the same mistakes they have. I think everyone can learn something about life by reading the experiences of others."

Jacqueline Elizabeth Bell
Rt. 1, Box 53
Faison, N. C.

Fifteen-year-old Jacqueline is in the tenth grade at Hargrove High School. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Bell, are a member of South River EMC.

"I love to read and certainly summer is the best time for it. I think that reading books about horses and my favorite magazines fits summertime reading to a 'T' for me. Summer is the lazy season, so I just sit and relax with something I enjoy—like a story I'd skimmed over before and want to read again or maybe something on a new topic."

Karen C. Smith
Rt. 3, Crestview Drive
Rockingham, N. C.

Karen writes that she's 13 and in the eighth grade at Rockingham High School. Her parents are Mr. and Mrs. Curtis M. Smith. Karen's home is served by Pee Dee EMC.

•

"Each summer I do an awful lot of reading about everything. I try, though, to read articles which will enable me to make good grades the next year in school. I enjoy reading the newspapers and various magazines. Reading is fun!"

Dianne Enloe
Rt. 1, Box 210
Creedmoor, N. C.

Dianne is 12 and she's in the seventh grade this year. She writes that her hobbies are reading, horseback riding, and dancing. Dianne's grandfather, Mr. William Enloe, is a member of Wake EMC.

•

"Mostly I read girl's stories in books from the Edgecombe County bookmobile that comes by our house. I also love to read biographies, poems, and detective stories."

Nancy Lee Freeman
312 Springfield Road
Rocky Mount, N. C.

The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Lee Freeman, Nancy is 13 and an eighth grade student at North Edgecombe School. Her hobbies include sewing, cooking, singing, and dancing. Nancy's home is served by Edgecombe-Martin County EMC.

NEXT QUESTION

'What mannerisms annoy boys most?"

Annie Marie Jones of Rt. 4, Windsor, will find a check for $5 in her mail box for sending in our next question. We're going to be looking for lots of good answers to this one, especially from the masculine point of view.

Annie Marie is 15 and a sophomore at Southewestern High School. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Jones, Sr., are a member of Roanoke EMC.

Teen ROUNDTABLE

If you have a good answer, send it to THE TEEN ROUNDTABLE, The Carolina Farmer, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C. at once. Send a photo, too, if you have one, (we can't return it) and a few facts about yourself. Include your parents' name, and the name of the electric membership corporation serving you. If your answer is published, we will send you $5.

If you want to submit a question, send it along for our statewide panel to answer. For each question used, the sender will get a $5 check. Jot yours down and send it to us right away.

'A Common Language...'

FOR THREE long but memorable months this spring, men from four separate continents traveled through the United States with but one purpose in mind—to assist the rural people of their countries to obtain a better standard of living.

Strangers when they first arrived on American soil, this group now has an international friendship and understanding that will last for many years. They came from India, Ecuador, Colombia, Uruguay and Mexico.

As representatives of their respective governments, the men were searching for ways of providing electricity to their rural inhabitants, as the United States has successfully done through the rural electrification program in the last three decades.

The plight of their power-starved rural people nearly parallels that of rural America before the creation of the Rural Electrification Administration as an agency of the federal government in 1936.

Many of the poor rural people in the developing countries have never heard a radio, used an electric iron, or had adequate lights for

ELECTRICITY FOR THE FIRST TIME—This little Latin American girl is listening to a radio that until recently had no use. Now that her small rural village has electricity, she can take advantage of this and other conveniences previously denied to her

Rural electrification is understood by all of the foreign visitors who come to this country to seek ways in which to bring light to their rural areas.

ghttime reading. The great ma-ity lack even the most simple nveniences which are common-ace to most United States citi-ns.

During their extensive travels re, the foreign electrification aders saw prime examples of w U. S. rural electric systems ve been the motivating force in e creation of thousands of new bs in our rural areas and, at e same time, brought additional osperity to the entire American onomy.

In one Western state, the visi-rs watched a rural electric sys-n furnishing power for irri-tion to convert once barren land to fertile soil. In the South, ey witnessed timber resources ing converted into handsome rniture through the availability rural electricity.

Throughout the country, they arveled at the success of U. S. ral electrics doing the "impos-ble"—the same type of "impos-ble" tasks now faced by their n developing countries. They nferred with local rural electric aders—managers, engineers, di-tors, and other officials — to t firsthand knowledge of the S. program.

Armed with the ideas gained m American rural electrifica-n leaders, the distinguished itors hope to convince their gov-nments and their people of the ed for similar programs.

The foreign group agreed that job will not be an easy one. e men are fully aware that it s taken nearly thirty years to ng electricity to the rural areas the United States—and the job still not complete. They realize, , that it will take their coun-es at least this long to even par-lly fill the economic and social that has been left for cen-ies.

In order to assist them with this enormous assignment, pilot projects are now being conducted in many of the rural areas of these emerging countries through a non-profit agreement between the Agency for International Development (AID) and the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association (NRECA), of which the nearly 1,000 rural electric systems are members.

Leaders of America's rural electrics have taken leaves of absence from their duties to assist our foreign friends in many of the developing countries. To date, 22 U. S. rural electrification specialists have assisted or are presently assisting in 13 foreign countries. Their visits range from 30 days to two years.

While overseas, these men who pioneered the U. S. program, will take part in country surveys, organization of the board of directors, engineering and feasibility studies, and construction and management of the rural electric systems.

Thanks to the assistance of these experts, rural electric systems are already under construction in two Latin American countries, and other projects are scheduled to begin soon under the program.

Speaking of this unique working arrangement between AID and NRECA, the late President Kennedy once remarked: "One of the most significant contributions that we can make to the underdeveloped countries is to pass on to them the techniques which we in this country have developed and used successfully."

Although a language difference sometimes presents a problem to the American and his foreign counterparts, one common language is understood by all—"rural electrification." ◄

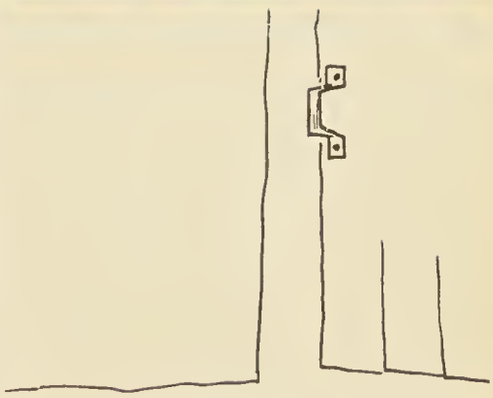
►Having just finished reading the August issue of THE CAROLINA FARMER, I would like to comment on one of your articles.

In your column "Tarheel Rural Lines," you brought out some very fine points. I know very little of Sen. Goldwater's policies, but I think it would be very unwise to sell TVA or to dissolve REA. Both of these administrations have made life easier for us here in the mountains, and we should stick by them to the end.

I look forward to receiving your magazine every month, and I truly enjoy reading the well-written articles.

Leslie Robinson
Rt. 4, Box 92
Burnsville, N. C.

GERTRUDE
by Ted Trogdon



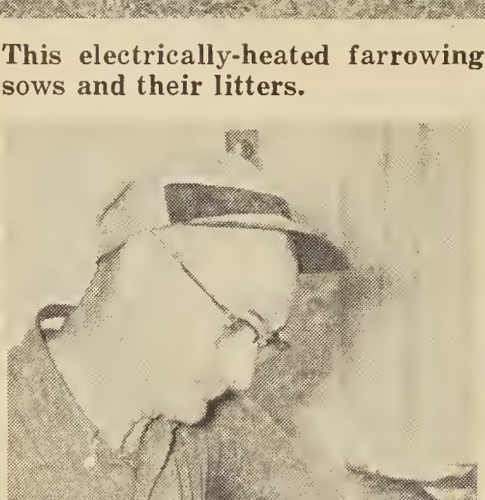
"Gertrude! What in Heaven's name are you doing in the . . .

. . . EGG WASHER?"

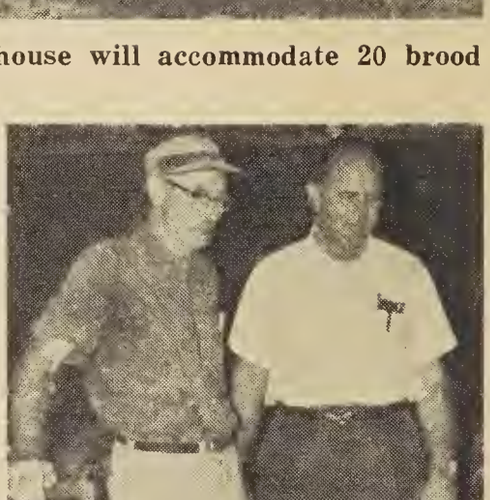
From Pitchforks to Pushbuttons

By Archie Hathcock

This electrically-heated farrowing house will accommodate 20 brood sows and their litters.



Here's where decisions are made, as well as information necessary for making the right decisions. Rhoney's farm office is electrically heated.



W. V. Rhoney tells Harry Wilson, electrification advisor for Rutherford EMC, that not one pig has been lost due to being mashed by the sow.

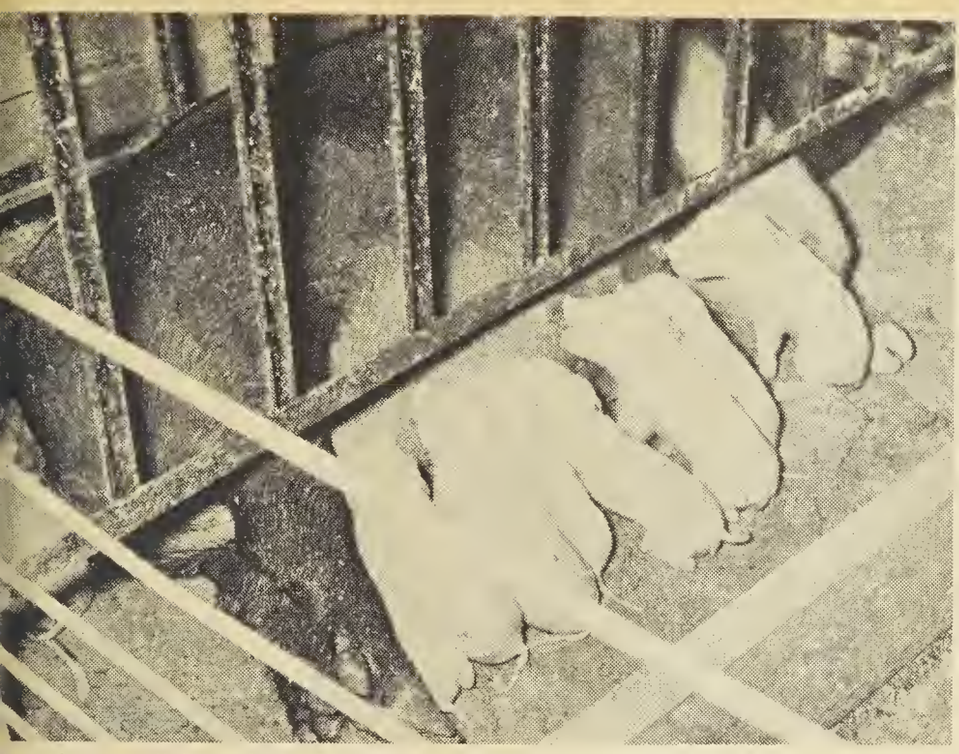
IT has been said that agricultu —the nation's biggest busine —has progressed from pitc forks to pushbuttons in the la five years. And nowhere is th more evident than on the farm W. V. Rhoney on Rt. 3, Va Rhoney learned a long time a that machines can be cheap than labor and that a pitchfo can be an expensive piece equipment. Not in terms of the i vestment, but in the cost of t man it takes to operate it. Rhon has learned that an auger c move 10,000 bushels of grain f around $13. A man shoveling cos around $130.

Rhoney grinds and feeds arou 40 tons of feed every week to fe some 60,000 laying hens and bro ers and around 160 breeder so and pigs. Actually, the farming done on two farms. Mr. Rhone son, Robert, lives about a m away and he and his father a in the business together. Arou 6,000 of the laying hens are ho ed on Robert's farm. Also on R ert's farm is located the 20-sc electrically-heated farrowi house.

All of the chicken houses a the farrowing house are equip with automatic waterers, and but a couple of the chicken hou are equipped with automatic fe ers. Individual feed bins are loc ed at each of the chicken hous and feed is carried automatica throughout the length of the ho by feeders controlled by automa time clocks.

Rhoney and his son are fi believers that electricity is cheapest source of energy to found. "Use it with the ri equipment and it will do as mu with eight to ten cents worth power as a man can do in a working by hand," declar Rhoney. "We use augers to m grain into the grinder and fr there into the feed delivery tru Feed is then unloaded by au into the storage bins at houses," continued Rhoney.

"We aren't completely mech



t quite an "electric mama," but these newborn pigs are kept warm electric resistance heating cable in the concrete flooring.

d yet," says Rhoney, "but as ıe goes on, we will be." Rhoney ıdily admits that it takes some reful planning to know where "break even" point is. "You've to decide whether a piece of uipment will pay off, and, if how quickly," Rhoney continu- Rhoney admits, too, that if you ı't justify the purchase of a ce of equipment in terms of ıe, or time and money, saved, re's no point investing your ney in it.

Planning has become a part of modern farm, and Rhoney has t the place for that part of the eration. About a year ago oney built an office where he v keeps his records. Just out- e this electrically-heated office scales by which feed being and chickens and hogs being d are weighed. Weights are orded inside the building.

The hog operation is fairly new the Rhoney's. They just recent- completed the 20-sow farrowing ise in which was installed elec- resistance heating cable in the crete floor in each farrowing . Their plans are to feed out und 1,000 hogs for market h year. "Already," says oney, "we're getting up to one t above market price for our s because we just don't have culls." Feeder pigs are marketed when they get to around 225 to 250 pounds. Not a single pig has been lost due to being mashed by the sow.

Constantly, the Rhoneys strive to use their capital more wisely to increase their output and profits. Certainly mechanization of most of their operation has allowed them to make the most productive use of their time and land. Brain power and mechanization have replaced muscle power on the Rhoney farm and the pitchfork is no longer a fitting symbol. ◄

THE FRONT PORCH

(Continued from page 3)

"Without the national government, there could be no protection of the family farmer, his income and financial independence. For he would never have been able on his own to electrify his farm, to insure his crop, to support its price, and to stay ahead of the bugs, the boll weevils and the mortgage bankers.

"Without the national government, there could be no school lunch and special milk programs for his children, no assistance on conserving his soil or harvesting his trees, no loan to help buy his farm and no security at the bank."

Are these programs for the American people really depriving them of their freedom? I think not, and agree with these words of Franklin D. Roosevelt:

"I am not for a return to that definition of liberty under which for many years a free people were being gradually regimented into the service of a privileged few. I prefer and I am sure you prefer that broader definition of liberty under which we are moving forward to greater freedom, to greater security for the average man than he has ever known before in the history of America."

To me it is a tragedy to watch people who became what they are today as a result of Roosevelt's "greater freedom" embrace Goldwater's cry of "freedom from government."

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Stop wasting electricity! Keep prowlers away! Amazing Photo-Electric Eye turns lights on at darkness and off every morning. Easily installed to porch light, garage lights, commercial signs, or just plugged into lamp. Go on vacation! Your house will be lighted nightly. Don't come home into total darkness! 300 watts capacity. Send $7.98 to Ginio's & Son Co., Rt. 6, Box 474, Fayetteville, N. C. 28301

AROUND THE HOUSE *by Archie Hathcock*

If your rural electric system had its way, every householder would become intimately acquainted with an old friend—electricity.

Electricity is universally recognized as the great aid that it is, but far too many people fail to treat it with proper respect. For reasons far more important than mere etiquette, here are some pointers for electrical safety that will keep you on the good side of a potentially dangerous friend:

(1) Have wiring done only by a competent electrician, with approved materials and specifications.

(2) Be sure that all wiring complies with the requirements of the National Electric Code, and with any State regulations that may be in force, before current is turned on at your meter.

(3) Use only approved cords a appliances and do not hand them with wet hands while standing in a w place. Follow the directio that come with each app ance.

(4) Do not run extension cor under rugs, over nails, around pipes or radiators.

(5) When you disconnect an a pliance, pull on the plug, n on the cord.

(6) Replace blown fuses w others of the same capaci

(7) Don't touch exposed wi unless you are sure the c rent is off.

(8) Ground all appliances a portable tools.

(9) If you need advice on inst ling a TV antenna or a other equipment, ask at t office of your local coope tive, and if there are pov wires within falling distar of your antenna in any rection, select a safer lo tion.

(10) If you see anything wrc with the electric high line, if your line goes dead, c your electric cooperative once.

● ANNUAL MEETING

TRI-COUNTY ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION on Saturday, Nov. 7, in the Goldsboro High School Auditorium, Goldsboro. Program will begin at 1:30 p.m. J. C. Brown, Jr., executive manager of Tarheel Electric Membership Association, is to be the speaker. Approximately $600 in FREE prizes.

DAVIDSON ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION on Saturday, Oct. 24, at the Y. M. C. A. in Lexington. Registration opens at 11:30 a.m. Program will begin at 1:30 p.m. Speaker will be Dave Weaver. Approximately $2,000 in FREE prizes.

RUTHERFORD ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION on Saturday, Oct. 31, at Cherryville High School, Cherryville. Program will begin at 12:30 p.m. Speaker is Robert W. (Bob) Scott, nominee for Lt. Governor. Approximately 40 prizes to be given away.

LUMBEE RIVER ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION on Wednesday, Nov. 4, at the National Guard Armory, Red Springs. Program will begin at 10:30 a.m. William T. Crisp is to be the speaker. Approximately $1,000 in FREE prizes.

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Statement of Ownership, Managen and Circulation

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA

TATE RACES—from page 17

urham).

18TH (elect two)—**Robert Mor-an** (D-Harnett) voted in favor of our co-op on both record Senate otes in 1963. No record for **Voit ilmore** (D-Moore) or **John N. gburn** (R-Randolph).

19TH—Ralph H. Scott (D-Ala-ance) voted in favor of your co-p's position on both 1961 Senate otes and both 1963 Senate votes. o record for **Richard B. Barnwell** R-Alamance).

20TH—No record for **Sam M. ason** (D-Caswell) or **Robert R. oster** (R-Rockingham).

21ST (elect two)—No record for **d Kemp** (D-Guilford), **L. P. Mc-endon Jr.** (D-Guilford), **John L. Osteen** (R-Guilford) or **James L. Williams** (R-Guilford).

22ND (elect two)—**Jennings G. King** (D-Scotland) voted with your co-op's position on both 1961 Senate record votes. No record for **Joe S. Sink** (D-Davidson), **Earl F. Roberts** (R-Davidson) or **Clyde R. Teague** (R-Richmond).

23RD (elect two)—**Gordon Hanes** (D-Forsyth) voted against your co-op's position one time and did not vote one time during 1963 General Assembly. No record for **William Z. (Bill) Wood** (D-Forsyth) or **Harry Bagnal** (R-Forsyth).

24TH (elect two)—**Fred M. Mills Jr.** (D-Anson) voted in favor of your co-op on both 1963 Senate record votes. No record for **C. Frank Griffin** (D-Union), **Bayless Ridenhour** (R-Cabarrus) or **Ken Willis** (R-Cabarrus).

25TH (elect three)—**Irwin Belk** (D-Mecklenburg) voted against your co-op on both 1963 Senate record votes. **Martha W. Evans** (D-Mecklenburg) voted against your co-op all three times as a member of the 1963 House. No record for **Herman A. Moore** (D-Mecklenburg) or **Donald J. Little** (R-Mecklenburg).

26TH—Thomas W. Seay Jr. (D-Rowan) voted against your co-op's position on both 1963 record votes in the Senate. No record for **F. H. Bostian** (R-Rowan).

27TH—James V. (Jimmy) Johnson (D-Iredell) voted against your co-op's position twice in the 1961 Senate and twice in the 1963 Senate. No record for **John T. Alexander** (R-Iredell).

28TH—J. Worth Gentry (D-Stokes) voted against your co-op's position twice during the 1961 Senate. No record for **Daniel J. Park** (R-Surry).

30TH—L. B. Hollowell (D-Gaston) voted against your co-op's position on both 1963 record votes in the Senate. No record for **Robert L. Jolley** (R-Gaston).

32ND—Dennis S. Cook (D-Caldwell) voted in favor of your co-op on both record votes in the 1961 Senate. No record for **Helen A. Verbyla** (R-Caldwell).

33RD—No record for **Clarence O. Ridings** (D-Rutherford) or **Clarence L. Johnston** (R-Henderson).

34TH—No record for **Clyde M. Norton** (D-McDowell) or **William C. Chambers** (R-McDowell).

35TH (elect two)—**O. L. Yates** (D-Haywood) voted in favor of your co-op's position on both 1963 Senate record votes. No record for **W. Scott Harvey** (R-Buncombe) or **Herbert L. Hyde** (D-Buncombe).

36TH—W. Frank Forsyth voted in favor of your co-op's position on both 1961 record votes and again on both 1963 record votes.

What District Are You In?

Alamance—19; Alexander—31; Alghany—28; Anson—24; Ashe—28; very—29.

Beaufort—2; Bertie—3; Bladen—9; unswick—9; Burke—32.

Cabarrus—24; Caldwell—32; Camn—1; Carteret—5; Caswell—20; Catvba—31; Chatham—16; Cherokee—36; owan—1; Clay—36; Cleveland—31; lumbus—9; Craven—5; Cumberland—; Currituck—1.

Dare—2; Davidson—22; Davie—27; plin—10.

Edgecombe—7.

Forsyth—23.

Gaston—30; Gates—1; Graham—36; anville—13; Green—6; Guilford—21.

Halifax—8; Harnett—18; Haywood—; Henderson—33; Hertford—3; Hoke—; Hyde—2.

Iredell—27.

Jackson—36; Johnston—12; Jones—

Lee—18; Lenoir—5; Lincoln—31.

Macon—36; Madison—34; Martin—7; Dowell—34; Mecklenburg—25; Mitell—34; Montgomery—22; Moore—18.

Nash—12; New Hanover—10; Northmpton—3.

Onslow—4; Orange—17.

Pamlico—5; Pasquotank—1; Pender—; Perquimans—1; Person—17; Pitt—6; lk—33.

Randolph—18; Richmond—22; Robe-n—14; Rockingham—20; Rowan—26; therford—33.

Sampson—10; Scotland—22; Stanly—; Stokes—28; Surry—28; Swain—36.

Transylvania—35; Tyrrell—2.

Union—24.

Vance—13.

Wake—16; Warren—8; Washington—; Watauga—29; Wayne—11; Wilkes—; Wilson—12.

Yadkin—29; Yancey—34.

CONGRESS—from page 12

cerning specific government programs or policies."

Young

W. HALL YOUNG, Minneapolis, is the Republican nominee. He has no record, but answered the questionnaire this way:

1. YES.
2. YES.
3. YES.

DISTRICT 11

Taylor

ROY A. TAYLOR, Black Mountain, is the Democratic incumbent. He has a voting record that is 36 percent favorable to the position taken by your cooperative on matters affecting REA and related issues. He responded to the questionnaire with this statement:

"Down through the years, the REA has performed a needed service in providing electric power for the rural sections of our country not served by power companies and thus has aided in the development of rural America and in providing better living conditions for rural citizens. I have supported and will continue to support appropriations and legislation which will permit and aid the REA in doing this job."

CLYDE M. ROBERTS, Marshall, is the Republican nominee. He has no voting record and did not respond to the questionnaire.

HALE!

Modern-Day Replacements

A tired-looking man dragged himself through his front door and slumped into a chair. His wife came out of the kitchen and looked at him with misgivings.

"Busy day at the office, dear?" she asked sympathetically.

"Terrible," he answered with a heavy sigh. "The computer broke down in the middle of the afternoon and we all had to **think!**"

●

Wisecracks

. . . Maybe hard work never killed a person, but you never heard of anyone resting to death, either.

. . . Retirement is the time in life when many a man works harder at loafing than he used to loaf at working.

. . . A jaywalker is a pedestrian who is often a patient for a few months because he wouldn't be patient for a few seconds.

. . . The younger generation always seems much worse after you lose your membership in it.

. . . The moon will probably be our next big vacation spot. People who go there won't have an earthly thing to do.

Quiet, Please

A small boy's mother insisted he eat five prunes before going to bed. The first went down easily, the second with some difficulty, but after the third he rebelled. He was sent without supper to bed and told that God would think him a very wicked boy.

An hour later a furious thunderstorm raged, and the mother grew worried. She crept upstairs, anxious for her son as the lightning flashed and the thunder rumbled. To her surprise, he was at an open window, not the least concerned about the storm. "God," she heard him say, "you know, you're making an awful fuss over two prunes!"

●

Getting the News

The woman reporter for a newspaper in a small city was asked the secret of her journalistic success. As usual, the reason was simple.

"When a woman in a small town wears a hat and gloves on any weekday," replied the reporter, "something's going on. So I grab her and get the dope!"

●

Preach or Practice

"Oh John, dear," exclaimed the bride after listening to her husband rehearse his speech on banking and economics, "I think it's just simply marvelous how you know so much about money without having any!"

"Honest, Pop! I meant the kin like Hoover Dam!"

Holding the Bag?

The owner of a small crossroad store in South Carolina was ap pointed postmaster. Over s i months went by and not one piec of mail left town. Deeply concern ed, postal authorities in Washing ton wrote the postmaster to in quire why.

They received this short an simple explanation: "The bag ain' full yet."

●

The Right Variety

A nice little old lady was con sulting a nurseryman about problem spot in her yard. "Wha would you suggest," she asked "for a spot that is hard-packe clay located in a heavy run-off c water from the next yard and ge little or no sun?"

"Lady," answered the nurser man, "how would you like a ni flagpole?"

"This was the greatest surprise of my life, Roger—on the way home, will you mail these engagement announcements?"

"I was just trying to save you a little mon on electricity, sir."

OR MORE FARM PROFIT

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FARMER CO-OP CREDIT

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for farmers, growers ond ronchers is provided by the former-owned Federal Land Bank Associotion neorest you. When you need credit on o long-term bosis for ony ogriculturol purpose or needs reloted to you ond your fomily, including debt refinoncing, contoct your Federol Lond Bank Associotion.

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